REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,197.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 } Including / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs.	42
Half Year	,,	24
Three Months ,,	,,	14
One Month ,,	,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	3 0
Second do	,,	2 8
Third do	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, sh[illegible] be made payable to the "Proprietor of the B[illegible]azette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Mathews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th March 1872, at 2 P.M.

	March 1872.		March 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Rutnagherry	10	,, Colombo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	11	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	12	,, Madras	25
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	27
,, Tellicherry	13	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopaulpore	29
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	30
,, Alleppey	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th March 1872, at noon.

	March 1872.		April 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSSORAH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	Arrive Fao	3
Arrive Guadur	20	,, Bushire	5
,, Muscat	22	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Linga	26	,, Muscat	14
,, Bushire	28	,, Guadur	16
,, Fao	30	Leave Kurrachee	19
Arrive BUSSORAH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	22

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th March, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Fine full-powered Screw Steamer CALEDON, 1,183 Tons Register, classed 90 years A 1 at Lloyd's, is intended to be despatched on the 7th March.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the Eastern Trade, has excellent accommodation for first Cabin Passengers, being fitted with all modern improvements.

Fares :

To LIVERPOOL	£45
,, SUEZ	£30
,, MALTA	£35

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be obtained on board.

For Passage ONLY apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st April 1872.

PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Imperial Mail Steamers URANUS, 3,308 Tons, 400 H.P., and AURORA, 3,3.8 Tons, 400 H.P., which have excellent accommodation for a large number of Passengers, and carry Doctors and Stewardesses will leave Bombay on or about the 10th March and 10th April respectively, and Steamer SULINA, about the 10th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also Passage Tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class..........£13 | Second Class..........£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway Tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O. Co. :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 12th February 1872.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 4th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 12th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 9th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

ADRIATICO ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to PARIS, by Steamers of the above Company, from Alexandria to Brindisi, thence per Rail via the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Paris,—making the total cost to Paris

Per P. & O. Steamer.		Per Canal Steamer.	
To SUEZ	Rs. 500	To SUEZ	Rs. 350
EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30	EGYPTIAN TRANSIT	30
ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170	ALEXANDRIA to PARIS.	170
	Rs. 700		Rs. 550

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1872.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer NORTH TYNE, 1,209 Tons, 120 Horse Power, built in 1870, and classed 90 A1 in Lloyd's, will be despatched EARLY in MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Venice or Trieste	£ 45
To Suez	,, 30
To Port Said	,, 32

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steamer SOUTH TYNE, 1,519 Tons, 140 Horse Power, classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, built in 1871 specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, and having accommodation for Twenty Passengers, will be despatched about the END of MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Liverpool	£ 50
To Suez	,, 30
To Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE new Steam-ship REDEWATER, 1,429 Tons, 140 Horse Power, 800 effective, classed A 1, 100, at Lloyds, W. Richards, Commander.

This fine Steamer, built expressly for the East India and China trade, having very superior accommodation for Thirty Passengers and with a Doctor on board, will be despatched about the 15th MARCH.

Rates of Passage Money.

1st Class to Liverpool	£ 50
1st Class to Suez	,, 30
1st Class to Malta	,, 40

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To be despatched on 12th March.

MESSRS. JOSEPH HEALD & Co.'s New and Powerful Steamship HUTTON, 2,340 tons, J. S. Castle, Commander, late of the P. and O. Service. This fine Steamer has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description, with Cabins on deck, and is fitted with Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage Money :

1st CLASS to SUEZ..........£30

Ditto to LIVERPOOL..........£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the 20th MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
To LIVERPOOL	,, 500

To be followed by the undermentioned new first class Steamers :—

Erato	1482 tons,	to sail	21st March.
Como	1500 ,,	,, ,,	25th ,,
Palermo	1500 ,,	,, ,,	7th April.
Urbino	1535 ,,	,, ,,	14th ,,
Othello	3000 ,,	,, ,,	15th May.

And other Steamers.

For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

FARES:

FIRST CLASS..........£45

SECOND CLASS..........£28

Children under 10—Half Fare

Ditto 3—Free

Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c., but including Cabin Furniture, Bedding, Linen, Towels, &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

About April 10th, "CELLA," 2,000 Tons, 300 H.P. .... Commander.

About April 15th, "EUROPEAN" 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., Abrams, Commander.

These magnificent Full-powered Steamers are splendidly fitted up with Spacious Saloon, roomy Cabins, and every comfort. Each Steamer will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passages only, apply to the Undersigned, who will supply all information.

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Note.—*For the convenience of intending Passengers residing Up-country, heavy baggage may be sent to us, and will be shipped FREE.*

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas. Rs. A.	Dhurumtur. Rs. A.	Oorun. Rs. A.	Hog Island. Rs. A.	Oolwa. Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

- 7 bales Grey Shirtings.
- 2 ditto Grey T. Cloth.
- 2 Cases Silk Bordered Dhoties.
- 2 ditto T. Red Cambrics.
- 1 ditto Coloured Sarries.

AUCTION SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned—

About 210 cwt. Sandalwood.

Bombay, 4th March 1872.

MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF Fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery, and Medicine from the well-known and celebrated makers, G. F. Coward and Co., just landed ex s.s. Dovercourt.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed to submit to sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh Oilmanstores, Perfumery, and Medicine, comprising 97 packages, consisting of—

OILMANSTORES—Durham mustard, salad oil, vinegar, assorted pickles, essence of anchovies, Reading, Worcestershire, John Bull, and Harvey sauce, walnut and mushroom ketchup, French capers and olives, assorted tart fruits, assorted jams and jellies in patent stone jars, assorted candied peels in glass jars, prunes, carrants, tapioca, pearl barley, Scotch oatmeal, anchovy and bloater paste, &c., &c.

PERFUMERY and MEDICINE.—Peppermint and assorted lozenges and comfits, Seidlitz powders, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, Epsom salt, essence of ginger and peppermint, balsam capivi, glycerine, Dalby's carminative, brandy bitters, cod liver oil, assorted essences and perfumes smelling salts, aromatic vinaigrettes, lavender water, eau du luce milk of roses, oil of roses, lavender, verbena and golden oil, Circassian and cold cream, macassar pomade, rose lip salve, camphorated and Victoria dentifrice, tooth brushes, violet hair powder, Jamaica pomatum, brown Windsor and honey soap, &c., &c.

Bombay, 4th March 1872.

CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10

Single Copy.......... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE SONS beg most respectfully to inform their Customers, Messrs. and the Public in general, that they have REMOVED THEIR SHOP from Meadow Street to FORBES STREET, No. 3, opposite to the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICE.—The TIME for RECEIVING the TENDERS for the TOOLSEE WATER WORKS has been EXTENDED to five o'clock on afternoon of WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

NOTICE.—Parties holding ACCEPTANCES are requested to PRESENT them for PAYMENT at the Municipal Controller's Office on TUESDAY next, after which date INTEREST will not be ALLOWED.

JAMES THORBURN,

Acting Controller, Municipal Accounts.

2nd March 1872.

NOTIFICATION OF THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS II. and III. of THE MUNICIPAL LOAN BILL.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on FRIDAY, the 1st instant, pay to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rs. 16,000, being the THIRTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the 15 LAC LOAN, with interest ; and also the sum of Rs 14,600, being the THIRTY-SECOND MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

T. C. HOPE,

Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, in No. 1 Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 16th March 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

To receive Accounts up to 31st December 1871.

To receive Directors' Report.

To declare a Dividend.

To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 5th to 16th INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER, Secretary.

No. 1, Hornby Row, 1st March 1872.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The affairs of the COMPANY being fully WOUND UP, NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay (the Registered Office of said Company) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, as contemplated by section 158 of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," under which Act the said Company is being wound up.

H. MAXWELL, W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1872.

FOR SALE, at the Office of the Undersigned—

CLARET.

H. & C. Balaresque Vray Canon, at	Rs. 16 per doz.
H. & C. Balaresque Chateau des Frands, at	,, 13 ,,
J. Belly Jeune St. Estephe, at	,, 8-8 ,,

BRANDY.

H. de Faulong's Old Cognac of 1825, strongly recommended, at	,, 25 ,,

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER by an old established EUROPEAN FIRM (with Branches) in general trade, in an Up-country Military Station, to RE-PLACE one who has recently RETIRED from the BUSINESS in consequence of ILL-HEALTH. Capital required.—Apply to Messrs. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK of the WORKS to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of the COMPANY'S MILL at Bhownugger. Applications, in writing, stating Salary required, and enclosing Copies of Testimonials, will be received by the Undersigned. None but experienced hands holding First-class Testimonials need apply.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,

Bhownugger Mills & Press Co., Limited

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a spacious HOUSE, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington & Co.'s Cotton Screws. House No. 117. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No. 32, Fort, or at No. 124, Small Colaba.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the *Times of India* Office.

A very commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

A spacious GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Colaba.

A BUNGALOW at Mazagon, on the property called the "Unjeer Bagh."

A BUNGALOW (with Furniture) at Matheran, situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view. For the next Hot Season, say April and May.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street, Fort.

One BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Ardaseer Nusserwanjee Mody.

Two STABLES in Military Square, Fort.

Apply to

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,

at the Office of the Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED PRINTING INK

AND

PRINTERS' VARNISH.

ALSO,

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

COWASJEE JEHANGEER STATUE FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above FUND are requested to send in the amount of their CONTRIBUTIONS to the NEW BANK of BOMBAY.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretary, C. J. S. Fund,

TENDERS will be received by the ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, up to the 9th instant, for REPAIRING and KEEPING in REPAIR CERTAIN ROADS, STREETS, &c.

Specification, Form of Contract, &c., &c., can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,

Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 1st March 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOW READY AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, AND AT Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.'s.

THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH.

A REVIEW AND COMMENTARY.

By Captain W. A. BAKER, R.E.

PRICE ANNAS 8.

IMPORTANT TO THE PROPRIETORS OF GINNING FACTORIES AND OTHERS.

OWING to the activity in the IRON TRADE in England, it is very difficult to obtain MACHINERY, and the Undersigned therefore suggest to parties requiring Ginning Machinery for the next season, the advisability of REGISTERING their ORDERS without delay to avoid disappointment in delivery.

Estimates for all kinds of Machinery furnished on application.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the BUILDINGS of a SPINNING MILL to be erected at BHOWNUGGER.

Plans will be shown, and printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Contract, and Form of Tender furnished to applicants on payment of Rupees Five.

Every Tender should accompany a sum of Rupees One Thousand to be deposited with the Undersigned, and for which a Receipt shall be duly granted.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers,

Bhownugger Mills and Press Company, Limited.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" BEER.

THE NOVEMBER SHIPMENT from the Clyde is COMING by Messrs. Smith's Clipper CITY OF LONDON.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

Wholesale Agent.

The subjoined extract of letter from Mr. Aitken to me, received in Liverpool on 4th ultimo, is published for the information of Consumers, as well as for that of Retail Dealers :—

"I am happy to say I have got most flattering accounts of this season's bottling, from some of the nearer markets, where it has already been sold in excellent condition, and I look for you having fine quality to dispose of when you get out."

(True Extract.) J. B.

CAUTION.—To SHIP CHANDLERS, OIL, PAINT, COLOR and VARNISH DEALERS, PAINTERS, COACH BUILDERS, &c.—Whereas it has been discovered that OILS, PAINTS, COLORS and VARNISHES are being openly SOLD and exposed for SALE in the Bazaars of Bombay with forged imitations of the Celebrated Brand and Trade Mark of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co., of Hull and London, in England, and that their empty packages are refilled with spurious and worthless goods, and so exposed and sold with intent to deceive and prejudice their name and reputation, NOTICE is hereby given, that any persons found dealing in selling or exposing for sale, or any persons buying such goods, or any person manufacturing, making, or selling imitations of their trade, and will be forthwith prosecuted according to law.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1872.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents at Bombay.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the Services of a STEAM VESSEL, or a SAILING VESSEL, of 1,200 Tons, to be towed by a Steamer, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to KURRACHEE, and to be there discharged, of a BATTERY of EUROPEAN FIELD ARTILLERY with HORSES. The Vessel taken up to be ready to leave this so soon as coaled, stored, and provisioned. The Provisions, with the exception of those for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will be supplied by Government.

2. Parties tendering Steamers should specify the rates at which they are prepared to perform the above duty with and without Coal.

3. For further particulars apply to the Agent for Transports.

4. The expense attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as well as Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owner, Agents, or Masters tendering.

5. The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 16th February 1872.

FOR SALE.—Under instructions received from the ATTORNIES to the EXECUTORS of the late Mr. D. DUNBAR, the Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the following PROPERTIES, situated in the Dharwar and Canara Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency :—

1. At DHARWAR—Bungalow with Outhouses and Compound, within the Civil Lines.
2. At GUDDUCK—A large Ginning House or Godown.
3. At BUNKAPORE—A Bungalow and Cotton Ginning House, together with lease of about 100 acres Grass Land, within the old Fort Walls.
4. At HOOBLEE—A large and substantially built Godown, with Bungalow, Outhouses, and Land attached.
5. At TUDDRY—A large Wooden Building, formerly used as a Screw House. Old Screws and Sundries will also be sold with the above.
6. At CARWAR—Valuable Building Sites.

Terms of Sale to be had on application.

PATRICK CHRYSTAL,

Manager, Carwar Company, Limited,

Agents to Attornies of the late D. Dunbar.

Carwar, February, 1872.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS, LIKEWISE TO THE TOBACCO TRADE.

MESSRS. Geo CAMPBELL & Co. (whose Agency for Western India the Subscriber has recently undertaken) are freely admitted in Liverpool to be one of the most extensive if not indeed now *the largest* exporters of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco. A reference to "Melbourne Prices Current" will show that since their name first appeared there, some five years ago, their "Raven" brand has steadily gained ground in the estimation of the Trade, and now tops the market.

Messrs. G. C. & Co. have only comparatively lately given much attention to India, but the marked favour with which their Manufacture has been received on the Bengal side, has induced them not only to increase their shipments to Calcutta, but likewise to initiate a regular trade in Tobacco to this port on a scale which it is believed has not been attempted by any other exporting Firm.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 29th January 1872.

Wholesale Agent.

CHRYSAROBINE

(Trade Mark).

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of numerous attempts on the part of unprincipled persons to deceive the public by selling under the name of Goa Powder, or Gowa Powder, preparations which contain no true Goa Powder whatever, and are entirely worthless, D. S. Kemp and Co. who are known throughout India and the East generally as trustworthy importers and examiners of the Powder, and who have devoted their attention to it for the last fifteen years (long previous to their trading as a firm), have decided to adopt the name

CHRYSAROBINE

for the Powder guaranteed by them ; and in thus adopting a name coined by themselves, they are in a position to prosecute parties imitating the same, and so to establish a guarantee for the Public.

In future all Goa Powder issued by the undersigned will bear the name Chrysarobine.

N.B.—No reflection is here intended by D. S. K. and Co. on the other European Chemists of this city, who, they know, would not hesitate to expose such extensive frauds as have lately occurred, did they come under their notice.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Printed Cotton Dresses	from Rs.	5-0	to	20-0	Dress Length.
Printed Cambric ,,	,,	10-0	to	20-0	,,
Plain Coloured Cambric Dresses	,,	10-0	to	15-0	,,
Fancy Batiste, in all Colours and fancy Designs	,,	10-0	to	25-0	,,
Fancy Muslin Dresses, the largest Assortment in Bombay	from Rs.	5-0	to	35-0	,,
The New Dolly Vardon Costumes, in a variety of Materials	from Rs.	10-0	to	50-0	,,
Plain and Fancy Mohairs	from Rs.	6-0	to	30-0	,,
Grenadines, White, Black, and Fancy Colours	,,	10-0	to	80-0	,,
Norwich Mohairs, in all Colours, equal to Silk in appearance	,,	12-0	to	30-0	,,
Linsey and Fancy Skirtings, in all Colours	from 8 As. Per Yard.				

JUST RECEIVED,

The "Princess of Wales Cloth" in all Colours. A new material suitable for wearing on the Hills	Price from Rs.	12-8	to	40-0	Dress Length.
Wool Serges, for Yachting or Hill Wear	from Rs.	12-0	to	30-0	,,

Wool and Silk Reps, Merinos, Llamas, and a great variety of materials for Ladies' Dresses, &c., always on hand.

SILKS.

Mories in all Colours, Plain and Fancy Coloured Silks.

PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.

Just received a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and Cotton.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ALLOWED FOR CASH.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,

9 & 10 CHURCH GATE STREET, and 21 & 22 RAMPART ROW,

(Late of Hummum Street,)

BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP and Co.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, which has been selected from the best Manufacturers, and from the superior quality of equalled at the price.

He respectfully INVITES his CONSTITUENTS, and the PUBLIC in general, to judge for themselves of the above facts :—

Superfine West of England Black and Blue Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Fancy Silk Mixed Coating.

West of England Tweeds and Silk Mixed Trouserings.

UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO THE NEWEST REGULATION.

Gold and Silver Ornaments, Staff Corps, and Infantry Belts, &c.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEEDS, CLEARING OFF AT COST PRICE.

Fancy Tweed Coat, double Breasted Coat, and Trousers			...	Rs. 20
Fancy Tweed, superior quality	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 26
Fancy Silk Mixed	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 30
Coloured Cotton Washing Drills	ditto	ditto ...	...	,, 16

Fancy Highland Suits for Boys, Stuart Tartan.

Macduff, Macdonald, and the 42nd Tartan, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45.

Wedding Orders promptly executed in first-class style.

Overland Outfits made up on the shortest Notice.

Regtl. Helmet Hats, English-made Shirts, Collar, and Hosiery of every description.

Solid Leather Trunks, Hat Boxes, Rail Rugs, Coupling Straps, and Tweed Caps.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

BEGS to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received OVERLAND, per P. and O. Company's Steamers DELHI, DECCAN, BANGALORE, and BARODA, a large, fashionable, and Choice selection of MILLINERY, &c., for the Season.

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS and HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

LADIES' RIDING HATS, BLACK and COLOURED VELVETS.

CHILDREN'S HATS, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

Handsome Silk, and Satin EVENING DRESSES.

Black, White, and Colored Silk, and Satin DRESSES.

FRENCH PRINTS, CAMBRICS, PERCALES, BRILLIANTS, PIQUES, LAWNS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, GRENADINES, LINSEYS, SATEEN, SERGE, MERINOS, TWEEDS, LUSTRES, TWILL, and MUSLINS.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," POLONAISE in Silk, Grenadine, and Muslin.

THE "DOLLY VARDEN," CRINOLINES.

PLAITED CHIGNONS, FRIZETTES, BUNCHES of CURLS, &c., &c.

ELEGANT BALL DRESSES, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS.

FLOUNCED MUSLIN SKIRTS.

White and Coloured WREATHS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, and RIBBONS in great variety.

MANTLES and JACQUETTES in great variety.

Black and White Lace, and Muslin BODICES, CAMESOLES.

Lace COLLARETTES, and SLEEVES.—THE NEW DUCHESS LACE SETS.

LADIES' UNDER LINEN, Trimmed and Untrimmed.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT,

REPLETE WITH EVERY REQUISITE.

GLOVES for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN.

PRICE LISTS OF ALL GOODS IN STOCK SENT ON APPLICATION.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Ladies at Outstations requiring DRESSES or RIDING HABITS made to order, are particularly requested to send by Bhangy post a tight-fitting high BODICE as a guide to size ; also length of skirt in front, in inches ; size round waist, in inches ; length of arm, in inches,—which will insure a good fitting Dress or Habit.

TELEGRAMS.

Orders by TELEGRAPH for BALL DRESSES or other GOODS, when accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay, will receive immediate and careful attention.

MEASUREMENTS REQUISITE by TELEGRAPH—Ladies' height, size round shoulders, and waist in inches ; length of skirt in front.

TERMS CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for payment in BOMBAY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS.

THE BOMBAY DEPOT FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES.	HARMONIUMS.
ORCHESTRINAS.	SERAFINAS.
FLUTINAS.	GUITARS.
VIOLINS.	BANDOURINES.
CONCERTINAS.	PICCOLOS.
FLUTES. MUSICAL BOXES.	CORNETS-A-PISTON.
CAVALRY TRUMPETS.	INFANTRY BUGLES.

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

CLARIONET AND BASSOON REEDS.

MUSIC PAPER.

MONTHLY SUPPLIES OF NEW MUSIC.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

PIANOFORTES BOUGHT, TAKEN IN EXCHANGE, OR SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Tuning and Repairs by skilled European Assistants, Pianofortes Tuned by the Half-year or Year.

N.B.—Sole Agents for the noted "SYMPATHETIC" Pianoforte and the "INDIAN SOLID MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE," GUARANTEED, under special arrangements.

Illustrated and detailed Catalogues on application.

SOUNDY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—PHOTOGRAPHS, Carte-de-Visite size of the late EARL MAYO, and his ASSASSIN, SHERE ALLI, for SALE by BOURNE and SHEPHERD.—Price, Rs. 1 per Copy. Also, Carte Photographs of H. M. THE KING OF SIAM.

VIRGINIAN MANUFACTURED TOBACCO "TALISMAN" brand, can be had retail at Messrs. KEMP & Co.'s here ; also at their Poona Branch.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of G. Campbell & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

NOTICE.—AITKEN'S BEER in prime condition, PINTS as well as QUARTS, can be had in retail quantities from Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Mr. JAMSETJEE FRAMJEE, Mr. BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Messrs. MUNCHERJEE and EDULJEE BAZONJEE, Messrs. SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS & Co., and Messrs. HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE SONS & Co.

JAMES BOGIE,

Bombay, 13th February 1872.

Wholesale Agent.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE :—				
Real Veuve Clicquot, dry	Rs. 40	per doz. quarts.		
Ditto Ditto	,, 42	per 2 doz. pints.		
STILL HOCKS :—				
Laubenheimer	,, 15	,,	,,	
Liebfraumilch	,, 20	,,	,,	
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,	
Rüdesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,	
Johannisberger	,, 30	,,	,,	
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 36	,,	,,	
Do. do. Blue capsule	,, 45	,,	,,	
SPARKLING :—				
Hock	,, 15	,,	,,	
Moselle	,, 15	,,	,,	
CLARETS :—				
St. Estephe	,, 9	,,	,,	
Chateau Larose	,, 22	,,	,,	
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,	
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,	
BRANDY :—				
Tricoche & Co.	Rs. 18 to Rs. 20	per doz. qts.		
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 22	,,	,,	
G. Martineau	,, 22	,,	,,	
Blanchy Frères	,, 22	,,	,,	
Gautier Frerès	Rs. 24 per case of 24 doz. impl. pts.			
ITALIAN WINES :—				
Barbera Amaro Spumante (Sparkling)	,, 14	,,	,,	
Moscato Bianco	,, 14	,,	,,	
Barbera Amaro Secco (Still)	,, 14	,,	,,	
Brachetto	,, 14	,,	,,	
Barolo	,, 14	,,	,,	
Nebiolo	,, 14	,,	,,	
Passito	,, 14	,,	,,	
Italian Wine, in casks of about 50 galls.	,, 160			

VERMOUTH :—

At Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 per dozen. quarts.

BEER :—

H. Deetjen's Best East India Pale Ale, in Cases of 4 doz.	,, 5	per doz. qts.
Norway Ale, in boxes of 3 dozen.	,, 6	,, ,,

MAAGBITTER :—

Rs. 20 per case of 2 dozen Pints.

CANDLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY :—

Carriage Candles 6⅔ as. per packet of 6.

In small boxes of 24 packets.

CHEESE :—

Gruyere, weighing from 60 to 80 lbs. at 14 as. per lb.

Green ,, 1 and 2½ lbs. each, at Re. 1 per lb.

ITALIAN FIGS :—

In tins of about 2 lbs. 10 as. each.

In boxes of about 20 lbs. Rs. 6 each.

In boxes of about 10 lbs. Rs. 3 ,,

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, February, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX MAIL STEAMER "MONGOLIA,"

PRIME YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

GRUYERE CHEESE.

All the above are in cut and in first class condition.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,

WINE, SPIRIT, PROVISION AND GENERAL IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the Quality and Purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (dry), Rs. 32, 38, [illegible] and 50 per dozen single, Magnums, and double Magnums and Half Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. [illegible] and [illegible] per dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. [illegible] per dozen.

STILL HOCKS, Rs. 15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, [illegible] and [illegible] per dozen.

STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.

STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.

CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.

CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, After-dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz

SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.

AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.

MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.

VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.

PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27 per dozen.

CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.

SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.

BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.

TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion).

BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 36 per dozen.

SUNDRY SPIRITS.—LORD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.

LIQUEURS.—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.

BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.

Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

BASS'S PALE ALE BOTTLERS,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO H.M. THE QUEEN, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.	THE REFORM CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.	THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.	THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

LONDON HOUSES	44, Mark Lane, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Place du Champ du Mars.
CALCUTTA HOUSE	10, Hare Street.
BOMBAY HOUSE	Dean Lane.

C. P. & Co. have pleasure in submitting a revised abstract of their well-known Brands.

Full particulars and detailed [illegible] their Offices. Price Lists to be obt[illegible]

DRY CHAMPA[illegible]	Rs. 42*, Rs. 38*, Rs. 32*.
MAGNUMS—	Rs. 84.
[illegible]ING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36*, Rs. 40*.
SHERRIES—	Rs. 16, Rs. 19, Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 38.
PORTS—	Rs. 18*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
HAUT SAUTERNES—	Rs. 23*.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 10-8, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 15-8*, Rs. 17*, Rs. 19*.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 22-8*, Rs. 25*, Rs. 30*.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32*.
MACON—	Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 26.
CHABLIS—	Rs. 26*.
BRAUNBERGER—	Rs. 25-8*.
FORSTER TRAMINER	Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	Rs. 42*.
RUDESHEIMER—	Rs. 27*.
MARCOBRUNNER—	Rs. 34.
HOCHHEIMER—	Rs. 24*.
STEIN WEIN—	Rs. 20.
COGNAC—	Rs. 25, Rs. 29, Rs. 33.
WHISKEY—	Rs. 21-8, Rs. 23-8.
RUM—	Rs. 22-8.
OLD TOM—	Rs. 21-8.
GENEVA—	Rs. 19
LIQUEURS—	Rs. 30*, Rs. 40*.
BITTERS—	Rs. 20.
MARSALA—	Rs. 16.
MADEIRA—	Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wines and Spirits for tropical consumption—from dry to very dry,—nutty and full pale to light gold,—every taste being provided for. Wines marked (*) are also kept in stock *in pints*.

TERMS.

Credit allowed on satisfactory references being afforded : liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Merchant's Brand if desired.

BASS'S PALE ALE, ex Steamer ORLANDO, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., in Casks of Three Dozen Quarts and Six Dozen Pints.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. can now supply PETIT MEDOC, ex Steamer ORLANDO, at Rs. 10-8 per dozen quarts. A liberal DISCOUNT allowed to the Trade.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 13th February 1872.

FALKIRK BEER.—Supplies can be had in retail quantities through Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Poona Establishment.

JAMES BOGIE,

Wholesale Agent of James Aitken & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1872.

AITKEN'S BOTTLED PALE ALE.

NOTICE.—Casks and Cases of Quarts or Pints direct from Falkirk can be delivered in Allahabad and the North-West more expeditiously, and as far as Jubbulpore more economically, via Bombay than via Calcutta.

JAMES BOGIE, Wholesale Agent.

Bombay, 17th February 1872.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.

TRADE A MARK

REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Botlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,

Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—

The Corks are branded | JAS. AITKEN & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNE, specially prepared for India.

CREAMING FROWN	Rs. 37	per doz. qts.
EXTRA DRY SILLERY	,, 36	,, ,, ,,
Do. ditto	,, 38	,, 2 ,, pts.

THEERCELIN'S CHAMPAGNES, most excellent pure Wines.

VERZENAY	Rs. 34	per doz qts.
SILLERY	,, 28	,, ,, ,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE, BRAUENBERGER	,, 32	,, ,, ,,
Do. ditto ditto.	,, 36	,, 2 ,, pts.
Do. HOCK, superior	,, 30	,, ,, qts.
Do. ditto	,, 34	,, 2 ,, pts.

Also, now landing OCEAN, from Bordeaux :—

COTES TROUSAC CLARET..........at Rs. 10 per doz.

This Wine cannot be equalled at the price in Bombay.

ST. JULIEN, superior..........at Rs. 12 per doz.

HAUT ST. ESTEPHE..........at ,, 12 ,,

BASS'S PALE ALE, bottled by PURT of London, in casks and cases.

CHLORALUM, the NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT, both in Powder and Liquid. The Undersigned are prepared to enter into Contracts for the SUPPLY of this most useful DISINFECTANT to Municipalities or other large Consumers.

The Chloralum Review, and copy of various Notices in the London Journals forwarded on application.

R. L. SOUTHERN & Co.,

Forbes Street.

AITKEN'S INDIA PALE ALE.

REGISTERED

TRADE A MARK

The adulteration of BEER being new practised to a very great extent,

Messrs. JAMES AITKEN & Co.,

("THE BREWERY," FALKIRK,)

think it necessary to caution purchasers of their Brand from buying any Bottled Beer, whether with or without their well known ticket, unless the Cork be secured by the

PATENT CAPSULE,

OF WHICH THEY HAVE NOW FOR SOME TIME BEEN MAKING USE.

J. A. & Co., with the view of still more effectually securing the purity of their brew, desire also to draw attention to the fact that the Corks used in the bottling of their Beer are all BRANDED.

Supplies can be had regularly from all respectable Shopkeepers in Bombay and at Outstations.

N. B.—The patent Capsule bears the red A, the trade mark of JAS. AITKEN & Co.,

WHOLESALE AGENT FOR WESTERN INDIA,

JAMES BOGIE, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BANK of Bombay in demand. Other shares steady. Government Paper—4 per cent. firmer; 4½ and 5½ per cent. weaker.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₩ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	717½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	198¾ to 200
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,300
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	255
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	88
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	480

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,445
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	765
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	850

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226 nl.
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,410
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
100	5,5 0	all	...	Bombay	2,600
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	855
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	275
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,475
750	2,000	all	250p.s	Great Eastern	1,825
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,070
900	1,0 0	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	925
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,525
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,7 0

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,240
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	340
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,200
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	510
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	800
500	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co.	9,700
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	875
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,275
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,100
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
2,000	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,300
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
350	1,600	1,000		Broach Cotton Co.	1,010

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,100
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	30
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400 to 415
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 9/16d. to 0½d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. to 2s. 0⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 to 99¼
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	217

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	106
Gold Leaf	16-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-8-6 to 16-9
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-7
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

CALCUTTA.—28TH FEBRUARY.

In Govern[illegible] transactions were reported to-day :—

4 per cents., at [illegible] :—

count, and small pieces at [illegible] and 99-5 or 0-14 to 0-11 dis-

4 per cents. of 1872 at Rs. 101-10 and [illegible].

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares at Rs. 1,430.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms Saturday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.		4 6 0
650 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.		4 12 0
1,000 „ „ „ (coarse)	40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.		5 9 6
1,150 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8¼ lbs.		5 9 6
500 „ „ „	45 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.		4 15 0
500 „ „ „	45 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.		5 1 0
150 pairs „ Dhoties	45 „ 10		1 14 6
150 „ White „	45 „ 10		1 14 0
600 „ Grey „	45 „ 4-10		2 0 6
600 „ „ „	54 „ 11		2 7 0
120 pieces White Shirtings	36 „ 40		8 12 0
160 „ T. Red Cambrics	24 „ 28		4 14 0
100 „ White Mulls (No. 30)	45 „ 20		3 12 6
100 „ „ „ (No. 35)	45 „ 20		4 0 6

COTTON.

100 candies New Barsee (ready)	Rs. 263½
10 „ „ Cutch „	„ 252
50 „ „ Nuriad „	„ 220-25
75 „ „ Hingunghaut „	„ 294
200 „ Old Verumgaum (W. selection)	„ 205-17
500 „ New Khandeish „	„ 235-42
50 „ „ Broach M. G. (ready)	„ 288
150 „ „ Oomrawuttee „	„ 264-65
25 „ „ Surat M. G. „	„ 290
75 „ „ Akote (full pressed)	„ 266
125 „ „ Dhollera (10th May)	„ 251
100 „ „ „ „	„ 251

YARNS.

10 bales Turkey Red, No. 40 ... As. 22

SUNDRIES.

1,350 lbs. Europe Cochineal ... Rs. 1 9

DAILY IMPORTS —2ND MARCH.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Redewater (s), 50 boxes soap, Hajee Abdool Sukeeladha.

Caledon (s), 4 hhds. wine, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Mofussilite, 1,821 iron bars, T. Gopejee, and K. Jeewa.

FROM LONDON.

Jumna, 20 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Anaze, 13 bales paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 10 cases claret, 30 cases champagne, 21 cases sherry, and 1 case cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Redewater (s), 23 cases slates, Muluckjee Keekabhoy ; 60 casks empty sodawater bottles, Jeewanjee Eduljee & Sons.

Orlando (s), 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Davercourt, 29 cases sherry wine, Cutler, Palmer & Co. ; 400 kegs nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 50 cases yellow metal braziers, Shamjee Jadowjee ; 92 cases matches, and 200 kegs redlead, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Exonia, 500 bags flour, and 225 cakes copper, W. Nicol & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 500 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Manila, 41 bales cotton, Momed Ally Ebramjee ; 64 bales cotton, Mathooradass Goculdass.

Prince Patrick, 41 bales cotton, Nathoo Bogga ; 15 bales hides and skins, Hajee Ebram Jataker.

Prince Leopold, 300 bales hemp, Soonderdass Mooljee ; 325 bales hemp, Heerachund Cursonjee.

West Minister, 84 bales cotton, Visrambhoy Ebram & Co.

Astarte, 1,900 bundles coir yarn, Pemjee Runchordass.

Hindostan (s), 85 bales cotton, Moorarjee Chootoor.

Red Gauntlet (s), 50 bales galls, Soonderdass Vagjee.

Caledon (s), 60 bales hemp, Chunda Ramjee 22 bales wool, Cursetjee Furdonjee ; 34 cases dry ginger, 35 cases ginger, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 11 bales hemp, Vusraz Moonjee ; 75 bales wool, Ruttonsey Mooljee ; 19 packages hides, Shuriff Sallamomed.

Hutton (s), 50 bales cotton, Manore Hurruckchund ; 500 bags linseed, and 115 bags mowraseed, S. Tyebjee & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Pursotum Cursondass ; 228 bundles myrabollams, Shamsjee Naronjee ; 800 packages wet dates, Jaitha Chutoorbhooj ; 26 bales cotton, Bhawan Ramjee ; 729 packages wet dates, S. Tyebjee & Co.

Richmond (s), 50 bales cotton, Manorebhoy Luckmedass ; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Takersey & Co. ; 55 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersee.

Harold (s), 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

Dilston Castle (s), 50 bales cotton, Charles Herring ; 50 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee.

Redewater (s), 40 bales wool, Pursotum Kessomjee ; 100 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet & Co. ; 136 bales cotton, C. S. Nandershaw ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sumatra (s), 750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co. ; 50 bales wool, Chunda Ramjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hindoostan (s), 19 pieces E. teeth, Hajee Joosub Abdool Rymon ; 2 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 40 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy ; 1 case woolen cloth and shawl. R. L. Southern & Co. ; 5 bales silks, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 15 cases cardamoms, Jewram Ramjee.

Malabar, 15 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Tim Whiffler, 1,000 bundes myrabollams, S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan (s), 100 bales cotton, Morarjee Chattoor.

Urano (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 3rd March, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 2nd March, 9 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 3rd March, 11-30 A.M. ; via Turkey, 2nd March, 6-30 P.M. From America, via Russia, 3rd March, 1-30 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—3RD MARCH, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd March, 5-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd March, 8-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 52 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 3rd March, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 2nd March, 6-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 42 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 3rd March, 12-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 28 minutes.

Latest from America.

Via Russia, 3rd March, 1-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 2nd to 9 P.M. of the 3rd March is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 11	0 2
„ Galle	9 17	0 0
„ Kurrachee	9 29	0 5
„ Madras	0 6	0 0

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST MARCH.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d. do.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£2 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 5s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 20 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Feb. 28.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Douglas	Suez.
	Athol (s)	Asplett	London, Jan. 19.
3	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	McNeil	Goa, Feb. 29.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Feb. 29.
	Virago (s)	Miles	London, Jan. 24.

DEPARTURE.

March	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Sea Queen, McBride, to Rangoon.

Ship Undaunted, Young, to Liverpool.

Ship Khimjee Oodowjee, Leighton, to London via Cochin.

The steamer Sumatra, to Aden and Suez, began to load on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.		
27	Burma (s)	Bombay.
28	Oriental (s)	Calcutta.
29	Jas C. Stevenson (s).	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
27	H. M. S. Daphne	Trincomallee.
	Am. Man of War, Saco	Penang.
29	Burmah (s)	Calcutta & N. P.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALLEE, 3rd March, 4 P.M.—H. M. S. Orontes from Aden arrived yesterday.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Montgomerie, Captain, 20th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.

Jones, Captain, 8th King's Own Regiment, on leave, from Cawnpore.

Cahusac, Colonel, 16th N. I., on furlough, from Mhow.

Stephens, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal European Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Atlay, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, from Delhi.

Cook, Captain, 1-21st Foot, on leave, from Madras.

Briggs, Quartermaster, R. H. A., on medical certificate, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Agnew, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.

Farquharson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.

MARCH 3.

Harris, Captain, R. H. A., to join, to Ahmednuggur.

Healy, Veterinary Surgeon, 15th Hussars, to join, to Mhow.

Orchard, Major, Bengal Army, to join, to Delhi.

Drew, Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty to Deolalee.

Wapshare, Sub-Lieutenant, 108th Foot, to join, to Deesa.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office Head Quarters,

Poona, 2nd March 1872.

Of the undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission Col. H. B[illegible] of State for India on the dates specified :—

Asst. Surg. H. A. [illegible] 7th Jan. 1872.

Col. H. B. Hodgson S. C., is, [illegible] Service, 23rd Feb. 1872.

Maj. C. A. Collier, S. C., is, at his [illegible] duty, Bombay. from general duty, Asseerghur, to general duty. Bombay.—[illegible]

With reference to G. O. C. No. 96 of the 14th inst., the following alteration and additional movement has been ordered :—

9th Brig. R. O. B. Bat., from Kirkee to Kurrachee.

18th Do. B. do. from Kurrachee to Hyderabad.

It is hereby notified with reference to G. O. C No 834 of 23rd Dec. last that intimation has been received that H. M.'s Indian troop ship Euphrates left Suez on the 27th Feb. 1872 and may consequently arrive in Bombay on the 13th March or two days before the programme dates.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in Her Majesty's Indian troop ship Crocodile on the 12th inst :—

Surg. J. P. Cunningham M. D., 20th Hussars, in medical charge.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Hanaghan, Staff Asst. Surg. R. W. Lowe, Staff ; Asst. Surg. S. G. White, M. D. 8th Brigade R. A.

Under instructions from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt. Col. and Brevet Col. G. Shaw, C. B., 6th Brigade, has been promoted Colonel into the 9th Brig. R. A., vice E. Moberly, C. B., retired upon full pay.

Captain and Brevet Lt. Col. J. Sinclair, 16th Brig., has been promoted Lt. Col. into the 6th Brig. R. A., vice Shaw.

The following officers have passed in the higher standard of the Hindoostani language :—

Lt. A. M. De la Voye, 56th Foot.

Lt. L. L. Fenton, 6th Brig. R. A.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 157 of 28th Feb. 1872, Depy. Inspr. Genl. M. B. Gallway is posted to the Mhow Circle, and Depy. Inspr. Genl. R. J O'Flaherty to the Poona Circle.

Depy. Inspr. Genl. Stewart and Murphy will embark for England on the troop ship which sails on the 12th inst.

The undermentioned Armourer Serjeants having recently arrived from England are posted as specified opposite their respective names :—

William Holland, Grand Arsenal, Bombay.

William Isaac Cousins, Poona Arsenal.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Hussars.—Col. F. W. J. FitzWygram, from 22nd Feb. to 4th March 1872, preparatory to proceeding on leave to Europe.

Capt. G. J. H. Pearson, for 15 months, from date of embarkation to England, on private affairs.

Lt. R. H. R. Boyd, to Cashmere, from 1st April to 1st Oct. 1872, on private affairs.

59th Foot.—Col. C. Bushe, for 15 months, from date of embarkation at Calcutta to England, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lt. Col. C. T. Palin (Comdt. 11th N. I.), to Bombay from 20th to 31st March 1872, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Lt. C. W. Sealy Qr. Mr. 12th Regt. N. I., to Bombay from 5th April to 4th August 1872, to study the language.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 28.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr. W S Whiteside, Acting Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for twenty-five days.

Mr. J A Davies, Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of Tanjore, three months' privilege leave.

Capt. A M Lys, Acting Joint Mag. of Ootacamund, privilege leave for one month and twenty days, from the date on which he may be relieved.

Major A D Clay, S. C., Ex. Engr., three months' privilege leave, from the 17th April 1872, or from the date of leaving the Nellore District.

Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, to be in charge of the Inam Dept., during the employment of Mr. D. F. Carmichael on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Alexander McCallum Webster to act as Collr. and Mag. of Trichinopoly during the employment of Mr. Banbury on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Bickwell Grigg to be Asst. to the Collr. and Mag. of the Chingleput District.

Surg Michael Cudmore Furnell, F. R. C. S., to be Surg. to the Hon. the Govr., with charge of the Body Guard, without perjudice to his other appointments.

This appointment will have retrospective effect from the 19th inst.

Mr. William Thomas Blair to be Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore.

Mr. Francis Culling Carr to be Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly.

Mr. Arthur Coke Burnell to act as Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore during the absence of Mr. W. T. Blair on leave, or until further orders. The above arrangement to take effect from the date of Mr. Walhouse's retirement.

Capt. A. R. Edgcome. R.E., Ex. Engr. of the fourth grade, having reported his return from furlough, is posted to the Tanjore District.

Lt.-Col. W. H. Hessey, Deputy Supt. Revenue Survey, Coimbatore, has been granted privilege leave for two months and eighteen days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major W. G. Ward, of the S. C., Asst. to the Genl. Supt., Thuggee and Dacoity Dept., Hyderabad, on furlough for two years.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Capt. Thomas Henry Way, of the S. C., to be Major by Bt., from the 12th Dec. 1871.

Surg. Francis Day, to be Surg. Major, from the 26th February 1872, having completed 20 years' service.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lt-Cols, having completed 26 years' service.

Major Charles Vincent Gordon, James Hale Warden, Theodore Austin, Richard William Daunt, and Henry Leslie Grove, from the 24th Feb. 1872.

To be Major, having completed 20 years' service.

Capt. Edward Hill Ratcliff Chambers, from the 26th Feb. 1872.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major R V Handyside, of the S. C., Wing Officer, 36th Regt. N. I., on furlough for two years.

Captain J. P. Warlow, of the S. C., Supt. of Police, Salem, on furlough for two years.

Capt. A. S. Grove, of the S. C., Adjt. 15th Regt. N. I., on furlough for two years.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, March 2nd.)

Major Henry Anfiol Prinsep, Cantonment Mag. of Agra, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. James Walter Williams, District Supt. of Police, Moozuffernuggur, six months' leave on private affairs, with effect from the 1st April next, or subsequent date, together with 30 days' subsidiary leave.

John William Tyler, M. D., Civil Surg., Mynpoory, six months' leave to Europe, on urgent private affairs, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 25th April next or subsequent date, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. Frederick Salmon Growse, Assist. Mag. and Collr., Muttra, furlough to Europe for six months, with effect from the 15th April next, together with preparatory leave for ten days to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Mr. Elliot Colvin, Offg Magistrate and Collr., Bareilly, two years furlough to Europe, with effect from the 1st April, 1872, or subsequent date, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. Henry Robert Clarke, Mag. and Collr., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Agra, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. James White, Asst, Mag. and Collr. Bijnour, in the same capacity to Futtehpore.

NOTICE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs. 42 0 0
Half Year	„ 24 0 0
Three Months	„ 14 0 0
One Month	„ 5 0 0
One Week	„ 1 8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy	„ 0 4 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—March 3rd, at Bombay, the wife of Captain C. P. Roberts, Royal Artillery, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—February 25th, at Mercara, the wife of Alfred Anderson, Esq., 8th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

BLYTH—February 24th, at Barrackpore, the wife of the Rev. G. F. Pophan Blyth, Chaplain of Barrackpore, of a daughter.

BONNAUD—February 26th, at Calcutta, Mrs. C. C. Bonnaud, of a daughter.

HOBDAY—February 25th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieutenant T. F. Hobday, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a daughter.

KEELAN—February 26th, at Lucknow, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Esq., D. P. W., of a son.

MORRIS—February 23rd, at Rajahmundry, the wife of Henry Morris, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

O'LEARY—February 29th, at Allahabad, the wife of James J. O'Leary, Esq., Proprietor of the Shamrock Hotel, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

APCAR—GREGORY—February 27th, at Calcutta, at the Armenian Church, Seth Thomas Apcar, Esq., to Catherine, eldest daughter of M. Gregory, Esq.

MACGREGOR—DEAR—February 27th, at the Baptist Chapel, Monghyr, by the Rev. J. Lawrence, Dr. J. MacGregor, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Dera Ismail Khan, to Mary Anne, younger daughter of H. Dear, Esq., Monghyr.

NICOLAY—EDWARDS—February 19th, at St. Andrew's Church, Mootecharee, Chumparun, by the Rev. John Richardson, Francis Gilbert Lovell, eldest surviving son of the late Major Thomas Frederick Nicolay, Madras Fusiliers, to Frances Mary, only daughter of the late Captain Charles Edwards, H. E. I. C. S.

DEATH.

PEARCE—February 27th, at Calcutta, Sydney John Pearce, Esq., C.E., District Engineer Eastern Bengal Railway, aged 45.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1872.

The work of arranging and tabulating the returns of the Census that has just been taken is actively going on, but is not yet sufficiently completed to enable us to give accurately the population of Bombay. Through the courtesy of the Health Officer we are, however, in a position to say that the rough totals of the shore population amount to 624,248. In the Census of 1864 it was stated that there were 783,980 persons in the island of Bombay. The population of the water division in 1864 was 32,582. For this division the figures are not yet known, but, assuming them to remain unaltered, the entire population would be in round numbers about 650,000. There would thus be shown to be a reduced population amounting to about 160,000, without including the well known actual increase which occurs in all populations under ordinary circumstances, and which in the case of Bombay might be estimated at 50,000.

We should be doing injustice to our subject by at once considering all the suggestions that arise in connection with a new Census, and shall content ourselves with waiting until the complete returns are before us. Dealing, however, with the rough figures which we have just given, we may be permitted to state, with reference to the mortality as it has been [illegible] that the ordinary or normal death-rate would, on the new Census, be about 24 per 1,000 of general population, and the present high mortality of about 400 per week would place the death-rate at about 32 per 1,000 of general population.

We cannot do more at present than indicate these general results of the Census of last month, and would ask our readers to bear in mind that, as we have not been dealing with accurate figures, some corrections and modifications will have to be made when the completed Census is submitted. It is perhaps consoling to know that, if Bombay is not exactly the healthiest of the large cities of the world, it is neither the sink of iniquity nor the den of filth which it undoubtedly was when Dr. Leith published his sanitary account of us in 1864. A fair water supply and improved conservancy have gone on quietly improving the public health of the city until our great enemy, epidemic cholera, has been driven far away, not to be replaced, let us hope, by imported contagious diseases such as scarlet fever, dengue, and typhus.

Making allowance for the large influx of people into Bombay which took place in 1863 and '64, we think there can be no doubt that the Census taken in 1864 erred on the side of excess. But to what extent this excess occurred it is difficult to say. Mr. Forjett and Dr. Leith were men of no common ability or penetration. The present Census errs, if at all, in an opposite direction—the population is under-estimated. There are doubtless cases in which servants have been enumerated both by their masters and by themselves in separate returns, and there are other cases in which the numbers of a family were not all accounted for. Other disturbing causes, of less consequence, have also added something to the inaccuracy of the general return. It was impossible to have taken a Census of Bombay—the census of an ignorant population, many of whom were afraid to supply the desired information—without some errors creeping in. Taken for all in all, we may congratulate Bombay in having secured at last a Census which, if it cannot be challenged for its accuracy, may at least be made very useful for general sanitary, municipal, and other public purposes.

WE now know the whole history, so far as official documents can tell it to us, of the interference of Government to spoil the Toolsee water scheme sanctioned by the Bench of Justices. Mr. Hope has sent us his missing Memorandum, which was written by him, he informs us, because Mr. Ravenscroft, on receiving from the Clerk of the Peace a letter enclosing the Resolution passed by the Bench, referred it to the Municipal Commissioner "for opinion and report." What Mr. Hope does not tell us, as it is not, we suppose, within his official knowledge, is how it was brought about that Mr. Ravenscroft should make this extraordinary and irregular reference to the Commissioner. We thought that since the fall of Mr. Crawford we had been living under the reign of law, but it seems that Government is determined to treat the present Commissioner as a man who, being a Civil Servant, is of course above the law, and ought to enjoy in private the privilege of setting at naught the decisions of that Bench of Justices which at public meetings he overwhelms with a profusion of mock reverences. It is just the old story of the payment of the Police over again, only this time the object of the conspiracy is to enable the Commissioner, instead of the Government, to have his own way ; in either game, the Bench has been merely the shuttlecock to be played with. It will be said that this language is offensive, and it is designedly so, for we consider that not only has the Government shown in this instance, not for the first time, a want of respect for the Bench, but Mr. Hope's conduct towards the Justices has not been fair or ingenuous. Our new Commissioner beats Uriah Heap himself in the excessive humility of his professions ; but the unbending, arbitrary, disposition of the man is revealed in the language of his report on the Toolsee scheme. Mr. Hope is a man of considerable ability, and no one can help admiring his capacity for hard work and his special qualifications for the task of giving method and order to the finances and laws of the Municipality. But it was, in the first place, a pure piece of presumption on his part to resolve on his own authority, after taking a run out to Vehar, that the recommendations of so experienced an Engineer as Mr. Ormiston ought not to be accepted. Then, the Bench having formally rejected the advice he offered them, he was bound in honour either to carry out the plan adopted by the Bench or to let the Justices know that he was negotiating with Government to get their Resolution upset. But he says nothing for six weeks ; and then, when the mischief is done, he puts on an air of innocent surprise on being asked why the Government has refused to sanction the plan adopted by the Bench, though it now turns out that he expressly advised that this refusal should be given. We were in error on Saturday—it seems—in stating that Mr. Hope had given us a "distinct assurance that he had "expressed no opinion at variance with that "recorded by a majority of the Bench ;" but, when a question was put to him by Mr. Ormiston, he said that he would state his own opinion if Government consulted him, and the natural inference from this answer was that up to that time he had not been consulted and had, therefore, given no opinion. The Bench deserved to be more openly and honourably dealt with by a Commissioner whom it has treated so liberally and in whom it has trusted so completely. But we learn once more from Mr. Hope's conduct the old lesson that Civil Servants, with their up-country training, are quite unfit to be the executive officers of Municipalities with any claims to independence.

It will be observed that, in his Memorandum, Mr. Hope excuses himself for re-opening the whole question by alleging that it had not been fully discussed at the meeting of the Bench. His meaning is, no doubt, that the objection he raised about the cost of pipes for making Toolsee an independent reservoir if the Vehar dams failed had not been taken into account by Mr. Ormiston. But pipes will be needed in any scheme that may be carried out, if Toolsee is to be anything more than a supplementary reservoir to Vehar. We may assume that Mr. Walton has not yet succeeded in finding out how water may be conveyed from Toolsee to Bombay except through pipes ; so that, if the cost of connecting the new reservoir directly with the Vehar main is to be reckoned in one instance, it ought not to be left out in the other. The position we are now placed in is this : the Bench has voted for an engineering plan which Colonel Kennedy himself admits to be, in its principal feature, an improvement on that prepared in the Municipal Engineer's office ; the Government of India is anxious to let the town have whatever money it wants for the purpose ; but a self-willed Commissioner, backed by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, insists on having the work done badly for four lacs instead of letting it be done well for five. And now Mr. Ravenscroft, adding insult to injury, states in a formal letter to the Clerk of the Peace that the Justices are responsible for hindering the commencement of a work deemed of urgent necessity by Government and the public. Why, we should like to know what would ever have been heard of the urgent necessity for immediately building a new reservoir, if that energetic Justice, Dr. Blaney, had not taken the matter up with an enthusiasm that carried the whole Bench along with him ? And who now is foremost in supporting Mr. Ormiston against the intrusive meddlesomeness of men who have spoilt his well-considered plan for improving the Water supply ? The very Justice who in this case is the chief representative of the public opinion to which Mr. Ravenscroft presumes to appeal in support of his letter of censure.

THE three Siamese men-of war, the steamers Regent, Bankok, and Siam Supporter, left Saugor on Tuesday last.

IT is uncertain, we hear, whether Sir Richard Temple will make his Financial Statement for the year before the arrival of Lord Northbrook in India.

THE appointment of Mr. S. C. Bayley to officiate as Commissioner of the Patna Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. R. Jenkins, is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LADY MAYO will leave Serampore by special train at noon on the 7th instant, crossing over by boat from Barrackpore. It is [illegible] journey to Bombay will be made by easy stages.

COLONEL BARING, of the Bengal Cavalry, will probably be Lord Northbrook's Military Secretary. Colonel Baring has already acted on the Viceregal staff under Lords Canning and Elgin.

THE Municipality of Benares have made an application to the Calcutta Justices for permission for Mr. W. Clark, C.E., to visit that city, with a view to advise upon a system of drainage.

A MADRAS contemporary informs us that Prince Azeem Jah, who is an old man of between seventy and eighty, was only a short time since wedded to his forty-second wife, a young girl of sixteen.

THE thanksgiving ceremony at the Calcutta Cathedral, considered as a spectacle, was not, the *Englishman* says, a success. There was only a small attendance of what our contemporary characterises as the "professional" element.

WE learn that Mr. G. W. Terry, Superintendent of the School of Arts, and late Curator of the Government Central Museum, Bombay, has been appointed Honorary Correspondent of the Imperial Museum of Arts and Industry at Vienna.

COLONEL ELLIS, who has declined the appointment of Military Secretary offered him by Lord Northbrook, is no doubt Colonel Arthur Ellis, Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and formerly on the staff of Lord Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

PEOPLE are already beginning to go to Simla. We see it mentioned that at Simla there is a movement for the erection of some suitable memorial which shall remind the residents of Simla how great has been their loss by the death of Lord Mayo.

Indian Daily News informs us that the question of distributing the cost of the annuities of the civil servants in Mysore and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, between those provinces and the imperial revenues of India, is at present under consideration.

THE *Indian Daily News* in calling the attention of the police to the number of convicts returned from the Andamans, and bad characters generally, who are loafing and lurking about in Calcutta, proposes a Native Vagrancy Act as an antidote to this growing evil.

THE reduction of prices determined on by the Calcutta Opera Committee has been so far successful. On Monday night the lower part of the house was well filled, and though many of the boxes were unoccupied, the result, on the whole, was very satisfactory.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Duke of Edinburgh has acknowledged in handsome terms the receipt of presents from the Begum of Bhopal. Among the presents sent to the Royal Duke were many specimens of carpet-work and embroidery executed by the Begum and her daughter.

THE latest China papers, sent to the *Englishman* by Captain Bolton of the Glenartney, state that all was quiet in Manilla, though it was thought likely that the rebellion would soon break out again. In the meantime, all the necessary precautions were being taken.

BY a telgram received in Bombay, we learn that H.M.S. Glasgow, in which the body of Lord Mayo is being conveyed home, left Trincomalee on Friday. She will probably arrive in Bombay on Sunday, and we understand that Lady Mayo, who is to embark here, will do so at once on her arrival, so that the Glasgow will not be many hours in our harbour.

MR. H. C. RICHARDSON has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhagulpore on the departure of Mr. H. Madocks ; Mr. H. Muspratt, officiating as District Judge of Rangpore during Mr. Richardson's absence ; and Mr J. M. Lowis to officiate as Additional Judge of Hooghly ; Mr. W. H. D'Oyly officiating as Magistrate and Collector of Howrah in the place of Mr. Lowis.

WE (*Pioneer*) believe the announcement that Colonel James was to succeed Colonel Lawrence as Resident at Katmandoo was premature, and indeed erroneous. We hear that Mr. C. Girdlestone, formerly Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, more lately Resident in Cashmere, and last, Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, is to obtain the appointment.

FROM the 1st March 1872 the military works in the Garrison Engineer's Division, Fort William, and the Dinapore, Darjeeling, and Barrackpore Divisions, will be transferred from the charge of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Buildings and Roads Branch, P. W D., and attached to the control of the Inspector-General of Military Works and Deputy Secretary Government of India P. W. D.

A LONDON correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes: —"There are ugly rumours of the disappearance abroad of a Serene Highness nearly allied to our Royal family ; His Serenity, they say, has been missing for a fortnight. I trust it is not true, but fear it is. He has the most charming wife in the world, and has bolted with some German woman. Unpleasant reports, too, of an occurrence in a regiment of Her Majesty's Guards, in which the name of a man very well known in India is mixed up, and people are looking forward to a duel."

Indian Public Opinion :—"Sherif Khan, the brother of the Ameer of Cabul, has arrived in Lahore, with his two sons, and they are now located in a large house once used as an hospital in the Tibbi bazaar. By imposing these interesting individuals on the confiding British Government, Shere Ali (ill-omened name !) frees himself of much anxiety, and saddles the Indian tax-payers with an utterly uncalled-for charge of one thousand three hundred and fifty rupees per mensem Must we *buy* peace and influence for ever ? Mockery ! At the present moment no European can go five miles from Peshawur without arms and escorts."

THE *Friend of India* says—"The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has given orders for the preliminary proceedings for a railway through the rich districts in the north-east of Bengal. A staff of engineers have been appointed, and the excellent plan has been adopted. of attaching to the survey parties a civil officer possessed of great local knowledge, to whom has been entrusted the working up of all the information regarding the commercial merits of the several routes, the existing lines of traffic, the trade centres, &c. The officer selected is Mr. Le Fleming Robinson, who, as Collector, has had great experience in those districts."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper recommends that before Shere Ali is hanged the authorities should shave his head all over and not leave a single hair on any part of it. "It may not be generally known," he says, "that if the scalp locks are left, even though a Mahomedan be burnt and defiled to any extent, that the individual can still go to his heaven, as by them is he pulled up to his future state of bliss. Remove these and the man is out of the celestial coach altogether, and even though he may have compassed the death of a Kaffir his pains are all thrown away. Therefore shave him first (especially his entire head and chin), then anoint him with pig's lard, hang him by a mehter's hands, and then burn him : after this publish the process in all the languages of India, and stick up a copy on the walls of every mosque in India with an intimation that all murderers of Englishmen will be served in the same manner, and their chance of going to their prophet will be entirely destroyed."

THE appointments of Lord Ulick Browne and Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B., as Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, are worded in the *Calcutta Gazette* as follows :—

"Lord Henry Ulick Browne is appointed to officiate as Chairman of the Justices for the town of Calcutta, and Commissioner of Police for that town and its suburbs, subject to the temporary appointment of Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B., to perform most of the duties of the latter office during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Stuart Saunders Hogg, or until further orders. Lord Ulick Browne is also appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner for the suburbs of Calcutta.

"Mr. Samuel Wauchope, C.B., is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta and its suburbs as a special and temporary arrangement, the Commissioner being relieved of his police duties, except so far as concerns the conservancy of the town and any other arrangements necessarily connected with the office of the Chairman of the Justices held by him. Mr. Wauchope is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of Police, Calcutta, under section 6, Act IV. (B C) of 1866, and Act XXI. of 1864, and also with the powers of a Magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code in the district of the 24 Pergunnahs, to be exercised within the limits of the suburbs of Calcutta as defined by the notification issued on the 17th October 1867, under the provisions of section 1, Act II. (B. C.) of 1866."

THE *Pioneer* has found out a new argument for the abolition of the permanent settlement. All we can say of it is that it is quite as good as any other argument of the same effect that we have heard of :—"A few days ago an influential Thakoor land-owner, the head of a small body of seven or eight sharers who hold about sixty villages, came to the camp of the settlement officers of one of the districts in which the property is situated. He is a prudent and sensible zemindar, a man of considerable intelligence, and in conversation showed an intimate knowledge of preceding settlements of the district, describing the character of each. Before leaving, apparently desirous of receiving some information in return for that given, he asked the [illegible] officer if it was true that in some eastern districts the settlements made by a certain 'Istumrar Sahib' had never been revised. He had heard somewhere of an *istumrari* (permanent) settlement, but, not understanding the foreign term, had concluded that Istumrar was the name of an English settlement officer. The settlement officer attempted to explain the case, but the Thakoor evidently considered an unchangeable settlement to be something quite opposed to his experience and ideas, and a very strange freak on the part of Government. And yet a few years ago, in the height of the permanent-settlement mania, we were asked to believe that the land-owners in the North-West were all anxiously looking for the fulfilment by Government of promises made, and the boon of the 'inestimable blessing' of a permanent settlement."

THE *Egyptian Messenger* of the 7th ultimo says —"On Sunday evening last a magnificent Aurora Borealis was seen at Alexandria. The phenomenon became first visible at three-quarters past six and continued increasing in intensity until nearly half-past nine, at which time it reached its maximum of luminosity ; and at midnight it had not yet disappeared. Streams of brilliant light, in some places assuming the form of huge columns, extended from the horizon nearly as far as the zenith. As it generally happens during the appearance of this wonderful meteor, the working of the telegraph lines was disturbed by its influence. The Polar light of the 4th instant, as witnessed in Alexandria, is considered by many as one of the strongest ever seen ; and it so frightened the natives, that numbers of them were going about the whole night praying and crying from fear of some great calamity."

THE following is a description of the Queen's Statue, to be unveiled at Bombay this month by the Guicowar of Baroda :—

The design was submitted to and highly approved by Her Majesty. The cost has been £15,500. It is a colossal sitting statue in the best Carrara marble of Her Majesty the Queen, with a suitable very elaborate canopy nearly fifty feet high, also executed in the best marble of various colours. The Royal Coat of Arms is placed on the front of the pedestal, and the Star of India on the centre of the canopy, while on the enriched part immediately above the Statue of Her Majesty the Rose of England and the Lotus of India, accompanied by the mottoes "God and my Right" and "The Light of Heaven our Guide" are introduced. Besides these accessories others also are introduced in the design, such as the symbols of strength and friendship, namely, the oak and ivy leaves, respectively, adorning the plinth and capitals of the columns, with the oak, ivy, and lotus leaves enriching the mouldings surrounding the entire work. Four panels between the columns have been provided as spaces for the inscription in four languages.

HIS EXCELLENCY MIRZA HUSSEIN KHAN, who was lately appointed Grand Vizier of Persia, published the following notification on 18th December last :—

"Nominated Grand Vizier, my first duty is to help the poor. By order of His Majesty I am about to name a committee of relief, in which are also some foreigners. Mr. Ouzley, British Consul ; M. Kreber, 1st Dragoman of the Russian Legation ; Danich-Effendi, Secretary of the Turkish Legation ; and M. Berney, Dragoman of that of France. I have just established two hospitals for the poor, which are able to accommodate 300 patients, and a school large enough to entertain 500 poor children, in which 250 are already installed. All these unfortunates are nourished, lodged, and enlightened at the expense of Government. The able-bodied poor are occupied in the construction of roads already commenced—amongst others, the road from Teheran to Tauris, where the works are directed by General Buhler ; that of Teheran to the Caspian Sea, passing by Mazendran, surveyed by General Castegier ; and that of Teheran to Keum, the construction of which is confided to an English engineer. I have also appointed a committee of relief in each city where the want is felt. In short, the Government expends actually 80,000 tomans (4 lakhs of rupees) a month for the poor of the capital and the provinces. The hospitals are inspected by European and Persian doctors. Already I have had the honour of receiving congratulations from all the Foreign Ministers on the subject of the measures which have just been enumerated."

Mirza Hussein Khan was, in 1855, Consul General for Persia in Bombay, and was withdrawn on account of the differences at that time between England and Persia. He was then appointed Consul General at Tiflis, and after remaining there many years received the appointment of Persian Ambassador at the Court at Constantinople, where he conducted himself with the greatest credit and brought these two nations on a basis of friendship such as they never before attained, so that His Majesty, as a mark of his approval, nominated him Grand Vizier. The last occupant of this post was Mirza Aga Khan Noari, the minister who was the cause of the war in 1856, since which time the post has been kept vacant.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

ON Saturday morning another troopship, the Malabar, arrived here from Portsmouth. She is under the charge of Commander Douglas. She has brought out 55 officers, 14 ladies, and 10 officers' children ; 1,067 men, 100 women, and 122 children. We believe she had a pleasant voyage, and arrives in harbour clean. Her troops will be disembarked this morning. The following is a list of the officers :—

Captain LeMotte, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieut. Yates, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Captain Stockley, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Captain Roberts, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Loyd, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant Vibart, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.
Captain E. B. Wake, 21st Hussars.
Captain E. W. Saunders, 1-14th Foot.
Lieutenant B. W. C. Firman, 1-14th Foot.
Lieutenant S. P. Lloyd, 2-60th Foot.
Captain D. Pahillon, 92nd Foot.
Captain N. C. Ramsay, 2-25th Foot.
Major S. C. G. Hogge, 66th Foot.
Captain T. Murphy, 66th Foot.
Lieutenant F. B. Dillon, 66th Foot.
Lieut -Colonel H. F. Brooke, 109th Foot.
Lieutenant C. A. Cathcart, 109th Foot.
Major J. O. Chichester, 39th Foot.
Quarter Master T. Murphy, 2-19th Foot.
Captain H. S. G. S. Knight, 2-19th Foot.
Surgeon J. Tulloch, 1-11th Foot.
Staff Assist.-Surgeon D. Leckie.
Captain J. Wilkinson, 105th Foot.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals H. Massey, Staff.
Lieutenant H. H. Burland, 85th Foot.
Captain W. P. Blake, 5th Lancers.
Captain Montgomerie, R. H. A.
Captain G. H. Harrison, 55th Foot.
Captain L. H. Ouchterlony, R. A.
Captain W. H. McCausland, R. A.
Captain R. A. Stevenson, R. A.
Major F. R. Butt, R. A.
Captain J. Leishman, R. A.
Apothecary T. Lyons, Sub. Medical Department.
Captain W. C. Walsley, 1-6th Foot.
Lieutenant J. B. Hopkins, 1-6th Foot.
Lieutenant G. W. Smith, 85th Foot.
Captain C.D. James, 36th Foot.
Lieutenant J. S. Rose, 36th Foot.
Lieutenant C. A. Wade, 55th Foot.
Captain A. McD. Beamish, 37th Foot.
Lieutenant W. B. Moore, 37th Foot.
Lieutenant C. S. Bailey, 1-11th Foot.
Captain H. Houghton, 96th Foot.
Lieutenant C. L. S. Branson, 96th Foot.
Staff Assist.-Surgeon W. J. Charlton.
Staff Assist.-Surgeon W. T. Martin.
Captain A. Austin, 1-6th Foot.
Lieutenant F. Langford 85th Foot.
Lieutenant F. F. Ditmas, R. A.
Lieutenant T. Perrott, R. A.
Captain C. H. B. Ducat, 108th Foot.
Lieut. H. Houlditch, 2 25th Foot.
Lieut. H. F. Williams, 1-5th Foot.
Assistant-Surgeon E. Drew, R. A.

THE RECOVERY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

SPEECH BY THE GUICOWAR OF BARODA.

THE following is a copy of an address from the Guicowar which was delivered in Marathi and English on the evening of the 27th ult. at a Durbar held at Baroda for the purpose of announcing formally the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. By invitation, the Resident (Colonel Barr) and all officers off duty attended :—

Sirdars, Dasakhdas, Mootsadies, Mankaries, and others,—Doubtless you are all aware that deep concern was occasioned here by the alarming news of the serious illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the eldest son and heir apparent of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and that prayers were offered and alms given to the poor as is enjoined by our religion, in order that God might restore him to sound health and happiness.

It is with great thankfulness and gratification that I am now enabled to announce to you the joyous and happy news of his recovery. I ask you to proclaim the good tidings far and wide. As Divine mercy has been manifested in the recovery of His Royal Highness, who is in the very prime of manhood, and belongs to one of the most illustrious and powerful Royal dynasties, and as the people of Great Britain and Ireland, as well as those of India and other countries, have been placed under great obligations by God, who is the ruler of us all, it is the duty of all to offer hearty thanks to him in token of the gratitude that this happy event calls for. In accordance with the intimation received from the kind and much esteemed Resident for holding a public meeting of thanksgiving on this day fixed by Government, in pursuance of the notification issued in the *Government Gazette* to that effect, I hold this Durbar with the object of expressing to you my eager desire that you should all join in offering thanksgivings to the Almighty in conformity with your religions for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness.

It will be gratifying to me to find that my subjects will be as loyal as those of the British Government in testifying their gratefulness on such an occasion, particularly because a close friendship has for a long period subsisted between these two Governments. I must not allow this opportunity to pass without noticing that the British rule over India has been the source of unprecedented happiness derived from the long prevalence of peace, the encouragement given to agriculture and commerce, the wide diffusion of useful knowledge and the introduction of various arts—benefits conferred on India in consequence of the establishment of the British Power. I must not omit here to mention also its beneficent system of administering justice to protect the interests of the public. The security and prosperity enjoyed by the native States in relation with the British Government in India also cannot be too highly appreciated.

Under the auspices of Her Majesty Queen Victoria the British dominions are attaining increasing prosperity. This fact can find no parallel in history. In Her Majesty is observed a rare combination of mildness, mercy, and other similar qualities. Her mode of governing her subjects is indeed worthy of imitation. What competency and abilities must therefore have been acquired by the Prince under the care and training of a mother like Her Majesty ? The father of the Prince was most celebrated for his high and noble qualities, and had, whilst he lived, no equal. It is certain that these good qualities are inherited by His Royal Highness. I must also dwell upon the joy and happiness conferred upon all the other members of the Royal family by the providential recovery of His Royal Highness. I pray to Almighty God that happiness and prosperity may ever attend our Gracious Queen and all related to her.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to announce that, as a thankoffering for the recovery of the Prince, it is my intention to devote one lakh of rupees for a work of public utility to be chosen by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to bear the name of His Royal Highness.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
MILITARY ITEMS.
SHIPPING ITEMS.
GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
  Bombay ; Bengal ; Madras ; Punjab and N. W. Provinces ; and Miscellaneous.
GENERAL NEWS—
  The Thanksgiving for the Recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—
    Speech by the Guicowar of Baroda.
    Thanksgiving Day at Calcutta.
    Address to the Queen.
  The Assassination of Lord Mayo—
    The Trial of Shere Ali at Port Blair.
    Supected Plot to Murder the Entire Viceregal Party at Mount Harriet.
    The Address of the Consuls.
    The Native Princes, Punjab.
    Address to Lady Mayo by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.
  The Freedom allowed to Convicts at the Andamans.
  Arrival of H. E. Baron Napier of Merchistoun, K. T., at Calcutta.
  Threatening to Stab the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police of Madras.
  The Looshai Expedition.
  Good News from Persia.
  Handsome Donation by the Hon. Mr. Sassoon to Commemorate the Recovery of the Prince.
  The Colaba Lunatic Asylum.
  The Lahore and Peshawur State Railway.
  The Railway Approach to Colaba.
  The Harbour Defences.
  The Bench of Justices.
  Arrival and Quarantine of the Troopship Crocodile.
  Arrival of the Troopship Malabar.
  Cotton Exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars.
  Aden.
  Sind Affairs.
  Muscat.
  Afghanistan.
  The Control of the Police.
  The Simla Flight.
  Calcutta Italian Opera.
  Two Officers committed to the Sessions.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
  The Mahometan Revival—The Wahabees and Mr. Chisholm Anstey.
  The Bombay Administration Report.
  The Uses of Diplomacy.
BOMBAY RACES, 1872.
BOMBAY HUNT SKY MEETING, 1872.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
  Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Commander-in-Chief of India Orders—Madras Army Orders—North West Provinces Orders—Punjab Orders.
COMMERCIAL.—
  Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Exchange—Princes of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—WeeklyStatements of the New Bank of Bombay, the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
SHIPPING—
  Bombay : Arrivals and Departures—Hooghly : Arrivals and Departures—Madras : Arrivals and Departures—Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
  Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence ! The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen, and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well-informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, 2 P.M.

The Liverpool Market opened and closed heavy.

Sales	8.000 bales.
Surats	1,500 „
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports.	76,000 „
Fair Dhollera	7¾d.
Oomra	8 3/16d.
Broach	8⅛d.
Compta	7¾d.

Coffee, inactive.

Sugar, dull and depressed.

The *Leinster Independent* has been suppressed for publishing defamatory articles on Lord Mayo's death.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN TO MR. GLADSTONE.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

The prisoner O'Connor was examined at Bow Street yesterday and committed for trial. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold and Her Majesty's attendant John Brown were among the witnesses.

Her Majesty the Queen has written to Mr. Gladstone, expressing her deep appreciation of the reception given to hers lf and her dear children from the millions of her subjects on the day of thanksgiving for the recovery of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Words, Her Majesty says, are too weak to express how touched and gratified she is, and the day will ever be remembered by the Royal Family.

LONDON, 2[illegible].

The *Observer* states that, should England repudiate the Treaty of Washington, then America will contend that the rights of American seamen to fish in Canadian waters are valid, and will act accordingly.

Mr. Gurney is expected in England on the 20th instant, and he will return to America in November next to complete his labours as Commissioner.

Her Majesty the Queen has returned to Windsor.

PARIS, 2ND MARCH.

M. Fournier has been appointed French Ambassador at the Italian Court. The appointment is disapproved of by the Catholic party.

It is probable that the National Assembly will adopt the project of M. Lefranc with some slight modifications.

THE LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, NOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens quiet.

Total Weekly Sales of Cotton ..	51,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats ..	12,000 „
Actual Stock of Cotton	625,000 „
„ „ „ Surats ..	214,000 „
Total Weekly Import of Cotton.	105,000 „
„ „ „ Surats ..	20,000 „

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed declining.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Manchester Market has been dull and drooping.

7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 7½d.

8¼ „ „ 10s.

40s Mule Twist, 1s. 3½d.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, 11-35 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet.

Opening Sales	10 000 bales.
Imports	20,000 „
Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000 „

WEEKLY REPORT.

Total Weekly Sales, Cotton	51,000 bales.
Surats	12,000 „
On Speculation	7,000 „
Export	4 000 „
Cotton taken by trade	40,000 „
Surats	12,000 „
Actual Export of Cotton	7,000 „
Surats	4,000 „
Stock of Cotton	624,000 „
Surats	214 000 „
Week's Imports of Cotton	15 000 „
Indian afloat	259 000 „
American	175,000 „

LONDON, 1ST MARCH, 2-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and lower.

Sales	8,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	2,000 „
Surats	2,000 „
Imports	20,000 „
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports	11,000 „
Fair Dhollera	8d.
Oomrawuttee	8 5/16d.
Broach	8⅛d.
Dharwar	8d.
Uplands	11 1/16d.
Orleans	11⅜d.
Good Fair Compta, Feb. and March shipt., via Suez Canal	7½d.
Sawginned Broach	9¼d.

The Manchester Market to-day was depressed, prices in favour of buyers.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, 11-20 A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day opened heavy with a downward tendency.

Opening sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	10,000 „
Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 „
Week's receipts	76,000 „
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Uplands	11d.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH, 3 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed heavy.

Sales	8,000 bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	2,000 „
Surats	1,500 „
Imports	10,000 „
Total day's receipts at the U. S. Ports	13,000 „
Fair Dhollera	7¾d. to 8d.
Oomrawuttee	8 3/16d. to 8¼d.
Broach	8⅛d.
Dharwar	8d.
Uplands	11d.
Orleans	11 5/16d.
Compta	7¾d.
Oriental Bank shares	£47 to £48.
Hongkong Bank shares	£46½ to £47½.
Chartered Mercantile shares	£27 to £28.
Chartered Bank „	£15½ to £16.
Exchange on India	1s. 11½d. to ⅝d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96½.
4½ „ „	101.
5½ „ „	108¾.
Consols	96¾.
Gold	77 9½.
Silver	60⅝.
Coffee, inactive.	

MILITARY ITEMS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. A. ANGELO, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Commandant Landour Depôt *vice* Bunny, whose term of service will expire on the 8th instant.

WE are given to understand that Major-General A. T. Wilde will return from England at the beginning of April next, and resume charge of his duties as Military Secretary to Government, a year earlier than the expiry of his leave. We also learn that Colonel Carpendale and Colonel Wilkieson will proceed to England on leave at an early date, the former officer retiring from the service after the expiration of his leave.—*Madras Mail.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

HOME GOSSIP ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THE grave questions now occupying the attention of the public have driven India, for the present, out of mind. It was not necessary to drive it far, you will say. Well, perhaps not. Still that affair with the Kookas the other day would have raised a little gale at any other time, especially with the prominent notice given it by the *Times*. We have no details as yet by which we can judge of the motives that led to such severity as was shown by Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan. Two things are clear to my mind: first, that, with the means for communicating by telegraph with the Government, Mr. Forsyth can hardly have acted without authority; and, secondly, that the crisis must be very much more grave than we in this country can understand. The day before yesterday, the *Times* came out with a letter in large type, and in a very unusual form, calculated to attract notice, explaining the gravity of the crisis, and giving a little sketch of the rise and progress of the Kooka sect. This was followed by another which took the form of a certificate of good character for Mr. Forsyth. My individual feeling, which would not be worth mentioning, except that it probably represents that of several others, is that I should be sincerely sorry to see Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Cowan get into any scrape for acting as they did. For, if our officers in sudden and emergent crises are to be taken to task every time they assume responsibility, matters will fall into the old condition, when, from fear of responsibility, nobody did anything. What the danger was, or what the necessity for so much severity, Anglo-Indians at home cannot understand. Because, allowing the Kookas to have been 100,000 strong altogether, the sect, as far as I know, never had any influence at all beyond the Punjab, and not much influence there. People who don't know India will imagine that Kookas are ubiquitous there. However, when people live in a powder magazine, it is as well to be a little over-cautious, and stamp out a spark of fire even, though it fall at some distance from the door.

I say a powder magazine advisedly; for all my letters from India, whether from members of the service, or outsiders, native or European, all harp on the same string—universal dissatisfaction—to use the very mildest term, from mismanagement in the finances. I don't know if there are any natives who have no grievance. If there are, I should like to see them. My experience, I confess, does not go beyond those who have grievances of some kind or another.

I cannot therefore speak as to the feeling outside the circle of such experience. One universal complaint I hear from all sides, that now-a-days justice is not to be had. In former times, they say, when the Company was in power, there was always an appeal open to the Crown, because in those days the Crown and the Government of India were not one and the same. Now they are united, an appeal to the Crown is useless. Even the Courts of law are no longer the fountain of pure justice they used to be, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shares in the general vote of want of confidence. I am not in any way endorsing these opinions; but they are very fashionable opinions just now among the natives of India, with what foundation I leave your readers to judge.

The confidence of the natives in the justice of British rule will not be much strengthened by the latest contribution to Indian political literature. Mr. Torrens, M.P. for Finsbury, has just brought out a goodly volume called "Empire in Asia. How we came by it. A book of Confessions." The book will be read pretty extensively in India, I daresay. The writer begins at the beginning. Indeed, his history embraces the hundred years from 1757 to 1858, which was the period the old prophecies, so often repeated during the mutiny in 1857, used to say the rule of the Company was to last. I need hardly add how Mr. Torrens has treated the subject. The book is a book of confessions, and of condemnations. I have nothing to say in defence except that all the annexations which have been carried out ought not to be classed in the same category. For instance, the circumstances under which Sinde and the Punjab were annexed differ, I think, very materially. Mr. Torrens, as you know, advocates very strongly the formation of a tribunal before which questions between the British Government and the native feudatory States may be tried. Mr. Torrens is an able speaker, and will probably advocate the same question before the House of Commons this session. Mention of it will doubtless be made during the discussion, which is looked for on the 28th inst., on the case of the Nawab of Tonk. Sir Charles Wingfield has given notice of his motion for an address praying Her Majesty to refer the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 20th. That is the only Indian topic at present down for discussion. I have not done more than look through Mr. Torrens' book, and will not therefore undertake any lengthened notice of it. I shall be able to find time to do so, I hope, before I write next.

I am one of those who hold that the more India gets talked about in England the better. I do not so much care in what shape it comes before the public, so long as it is kept perpetually before it. Because, if the public will only take it up, the Press will take it up too, and Parliament will be forced to give it a due share of attention, so that I am always glad to see movements on foot, which will have the effect of awakening interest in London, even though I may be fully conscious there may be a little claptrap mixed up with them. It is not that I mean to imply any connection with claptrap that I notice an effort recently made to get up a society having for its object the benefit of India. I don't know that I can go quite so far as an Indian contemporary of yours, who says—"It is difficult to exaggerate the vast importance of the association thus formed." Great things do grow out of little beginnings, and when we consider what dimensions such bodies as the Church Missionary Society and the Bible Society have reached we should be careful not to speak slightingly of any kindred efforts. The Social Science Association and Congress grew out of a conversation between two or three people at an evening party. Still, I cannot disguise from myself the fact that if the good people who met the other evening at Mrs. Kinnaird's and got up the association for the "evangelization" (I don't like that word) "of the women of India" had liked, they might have found one or two societies in existence having the same object as this one in view, to which the support they are able to give might have been very useful. The genius of English flunkeyism was recognized by the presence of "influential persons," Lord Lawrence, Sir Donald McLeod, &c., while the Protestant proclivities of the upper ten will be sufficiently gratified by the title selected for the society's organ, the *Indian Female Evangelist*. I recollect an Irish ensign, who, when the drill sergeant said, "Right face," used to reply, "Well now, why shouldn't it be left face?" The same spirit, perhaps, prompts me to ask why it shouldn't be the *Female Indian Evangelist*, or why "female" at all? Surely evangelist is a noun substantive masculine and feminine. The principal efforts of the association are to be directed to medical missions, on which subject Dr. Hendley read a paper, and the proposition was warmly supported by Lord Lawrence and Sir Donald McLeod. I can hardly bring myself to believe that much good can result from the circulation of a paper like that I have named. In the first place, its title indicates that it is intended to circulate among Indian women only. By how many will it be read? And will not husbands and fathers, who are already jealous of attempts to proselytise, be averse to admitting this organ into their family circles? I would not be understood as saying a word against the great work of offering Christianity to the public of India. But misdirected energy is apt to hinder a difficult work calling for much judgment and discretion, and I cannot but believe that the publication of such a paper as the *Indian Female Evangelist* will do harm rather than good to the cause it is intended to further.

Lord Lawrence, you will see, has resigned his chair and seat at the London School Board; at the urgent request of the Board he consented to withdraw the resignation. All will regret the cause, though, considering how much wear and tear his constitution has had in India, we can scarcely wonder that he should need rest, and a milder climate.

Probably before this reaches you the appointment of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council will have been announced. I am told Mr. John Bruce Norton is to be appointed. Mr. I. T. Pritchard's name was mentioned, and the *Home News* intimated some expectation that that gentleman would be appointed. The post was, I hear, offered to Mr. Winterbotham, the Liberal member for Stroud, but declined by him. Mr. Mayne will retain the officiating Advocate Generalship of Madras for another year at least. I do not pretend to have any official inspiration on these subjects, but merely repeat what I hear on credible authority and see in print.

Since I commenced this letter, I see that another telegram from India states that Mr. Cowan acted without authority in the execution of the Kooka prisoners, and that, when orders were sent to try the remainder, out of thirty tried, sixteen were executed. Taking that proportion of innocent to guilty, it is fair to presume that if the forty-nine executed had been tried, at least twenty-four would have been innocent. This system of executing first and trying afterwards is the issue on which Sir Charles Wingfield's motion in the Tonk case is founded, and I cannot help thinking that the affair with the Kookas will strengthen the hands of the mover and his supporters, for it will go to show that this system, which no one can defend, is too commonly acted upon in India.

A series of papers is about to be issued to all medical officers in India calling for reports upon the symptoms, the treatment, and the origin, so far as it can be found, of skin diseases in India. It is not a pleasant subject for non-professional readers. Among the diseases referred to are the Delhi boil, leprosy, elephantiasis, prickly heat, &c. Information is likewise being called for from the Colonies and other foreign dependencies of Great Britain, and hopes are entertained that valuable data will be provided, on which some general law and method of treatment may be deduced.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been occupied lately with Admiralty cases. They have not yet given judgment in the great case of Troup, Forester, and others versus The Secretary of State, about the property usually known as the Begum Sumroo estate. It is going on for two months now since the case was argued. I hear that this very unusual delay in giving judgment is owing to a difference of opinion in the Court—in fact, that the Court is equally divided. One of the judges, Lord Westbury (who is said, though of course this cannot be known, to be against the respondents), was counsel in the case originally, when it was before the Court. What will be done I know not. It is absurd to suppose that by waiting the difficulty can be cleared up, unless, indeed, it is imagined that by the process which Dr. Carpenter calls "unconscious cerebration" some of the judges may change their minds. Practically, the Government being in possession, and having been confirmed in possession, by the decision of the lower Courts, must remain in possession still. But it is unsatisfactory, to say the least, that a case of such vast importance should be left in this position.

Although not immediately connected with India, I cannot close a letter from India without alluding to the very great crisis brought about by the muddle in the American Treaty. All the papers agree in representing the crisis as one of the utmost gravity, and yesterday there was a panic in the City owing to it. I myself do not believe the Government will last out the session. In the event of a change of Ministry, I should hope the late caution of the attempt to frame a treaty on the part of the Americans will keep Sir Stafford Northcote out of the India House. He is not the man suited for the Indian Secretaryship. I believe that in the India House the great capacity shown by the Marquis of Salisbury when he was Secretary of State and Lord Cranborne is universally recognised.

A paper was read and a discussion held for two nights recently at the Institution of Civil Engineers on the subject of the storage of water in Southern India. It is an important question; but, as the Institution forbids subjects that are discussed before it being mentioned in the papers before the Society itself publishes the proceedings, I shall not enter further into it.

You will long ago have seen the correspondence between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Government with regard to the appointment of a member of the Indian Council. I have nothing to add, for it is needless for me to point out to the intelligent readers of the *Bombay Gazette* the ludicrous nature of the proposal to fulfil Mr. Gladstone's promise of introducing a commercial element into the Council by the appointment of Sir Louis Mallet. Government will be compelled to yield to public opinion on this point.

I am sorry to see that unanimity does not prevail in the camp of the Indian Army Bonus agitators. The petition drawn up and recommended by the committee is not approved of, on the ground that if the prayer were to be granted the petitioners would be no better off than they are now. But it seems to me that the petition is not rightly understood by the objectors. What it prays for is that the officers of the Indian Army may be treated on the *principle* observed in clause 4 of the late Army Reorganisation Act, not that they shall be brought under the operation of the clause. Of course, if they prayed to be brought under the operation of this clause, it would be absurd, for that would merely put them in the position they were in before the 1st November 1871. But, when they pray that the *principle* of the clause may be observed, they pray that they may receive compensation equal to the sums they would have received under the old system from their pensions, according to the condition of their regiments. Colonel Sykes has charge of the case in the House. Last time he was successful, but circumstances were especially favourable. He has many sympathisers and wishers for success now, because I think the officers have not been fairly and liberally treated in this matter, but chance enters a good deal into the determination of questions of this kind before the House of Commons.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The passage at arms that has recently taken place between the Municipal Commissioner and Mr. Ormiston, in regard to the plans and estimated cost of the proposed Toolsee water scheme, is both amusing and instructive. With instinctive shrewdness Colonel Kennedy stands by the Commissioner, and, as the professional adviser of Government, proceeds to decide for Bombay a question connected with its water-extension. As it seems to be the intention of Government to compel the city to carry out a project which has been deliberately rejected by the Bench of Justices—for the alternative of adopting or rejecting Mr. Hope's four-lac scheme really amounts to this—will you permit me to examine Colonel Kennedy's paper for a few minutes? I will only say a few words upon the two following points—namely, the inlet tower, and the dams.

About the inlet Tower. Colonel Kennedy admits the *advantage* of this work. He says—"Should the Vehar dams fail, and the Toolsee reservoir become temporarily the only source," then it would be an advantage to draw water through an inlet tower. But until the Vehar dams fail, and Toolsee becomes the only source of supply, the Colonel "doubts" whether the tower "is worth the cost it would involve." I do not hesitate to say that the writer of the above has not understood all the uses of the Toolsee water supply. I go with Mr. Ormiston most decidedly, and refuse to discuss the condition of Toolsee being the *only* source of supply. That contingency may or may not happen without it having anything to do with the question of the immediate construction of an inlet tower. And this is the point which Mr. Walton, Mr. Hope, and Col. Kennedy, have all missed. Let us look at the Toolsee water scheme with a practical eye. Let it be supposed that the work has been completed—what then? Why, the city will have provided itself with a splendid supply of pure water, equal to, at least, four gallons per head per day; or six gallons per head, if the population has been found to have been reduced twenty-five per cent. below the numbers of the old Census. This supply, collected on a rocky bed high above the city, having advantages of purity and pressure, is to be brought down, its pressure lost, and its purity diminished by being mingled with the water of the Vehar lake. The Vehar lake may or may not require an augmented supply from Toolsee. During nine years out of ten Toolsee will not be required to supply Vehar. If the gathering ground of Vehar is simply to be extended by this Toolsee connection, which is all that Colonel Kennedy and his friends seem to contemplate, the *only* use of Toolsee will be to supply Bombay with water through the Vehar mains in seasons of very scanty rain-fall. It is for this one purpose that the city is to incur an expenditure of four lacs of rupees in the execution of a very shadowy water project. This is what Mr. Hope calls economy. Colonel Kennedy joins in the chorus, and he too sings about economy. Government swell the same note, determined to teach the Bench of Justices a lesson, and all three warble sweetly *Economy!* A heavily-taxed city looks on amazed at the prodigality of the Bench of Justices in sanctioning an expenditure of five lacs for a work that could be executed for four, and smiles its approval of a thrifty Commissioner who is determined to save money.

As I understood the Toolsee scheme long ago, it was never intended that the sole use of that water scheme was to supply the city in seasons of drought. It had more certain, more constant, and more economical and sanitary uses. To return to the practical view of the question. Let us suppose that Toolsee has been executed, and, after two good seasons, filled. The same condition of rain-fall will have filled Vehar also. The existing Vehar main can do no more than run full bore. Additional water connections cannot well be made, and the other two important existing objections about our water-supply remain, viz.:—that the higher and distant parts of the city are imperfectly supplied, and fire-risks remain abnormally high. I say nothing here of the economic value of power. The people who suffer most from the defective supply will come before the Bench and say: "We have paid for a large supply of water—nearly 20 gallons per head—that supply is impounded outside the city and remains unutilized to its fullest extent, while we are permitted to suffer." The Bench may be expected to reply: "This is the *economy* of Mr. Hope, Colonel Kennedy, and Government, and we are not permitted to question it. All that we can do is to grant tickets of admission to the Toolsee reservoir, where the water is to be had by going for it. Before we can meet your demand, the water of Toolsee must be discharged into Vehar in order to enable us to execute an inlet tower. A period of a year and a half, at the least, will be required to supply the tower and refill the reservoir, and we can only ask you to exercise the virtue of patience." But some economic rate-payer will demand that Vehar may be supplied with another 32 inch main so as to bring in a double supply. This is a good idea certainly, and involves only the consideration of cost. When the day comes that Toolsee and Vehar are filled, and it is required to decide how the water should be utilized, the question will decide itself without the aid of our present economists, and, as surely as that the sun rises in the East, against our very good friends, be they financiers, engineers, or what they may. It was these considerations that induced Mr. Ormiston to insist on providing an inlet tower for Toolsee. I have not heard Mr. Ormiston's views, but he is here, and can correct me if I am in error. Certainly these considerations have been clearly before me ever since the Toolsee water supply scheme was first broached about three years ago. I have failed to find in the report of Mr. Walton, in the speeches of Mr. Hope, or in the memorandum of Colonel Kennedy, anything to lead me to suppose that they have attempted to look at the water-supply of Bombay as it will be two or three years after the execution of the Toolsee project. On the contrary, it is their want of appreciation of things as they will be which has brought them into concussion with Mr. Ormiston and the Bench of Justices. It is for the Justices to defend their position. Government were advised as to the referee that was to be appointed by the Bench to decide the scheme that should be adopted. Nothing has yet been manifested to shake the confidence of the Bench in that referee. Quite the reverse: the three heads that have decided that all the uses to which Toolsee can and should be put is to supplement Vehar in seasons of famine have not bestowed one-half the time and attention to the subject that Mr. Ormiston has devoted to it, and I will not offend the prejudices of anybody by saying a single word about Mr. Ormiston' qualifications as a practical Engineer. I will admit that we have many good and experienced practical Engineers in Bombay, and would ask any one of them to say—considering fairly all the circumstances of the case—how they would like to be elected referee to any particular work, and, having performed the duty honestly and gratuitously, to be treated in the way Mr. Ormiston has been treated? But I do not wish to rest the question upon this ground; it is a public question of much importance, and I contend that the reasons which induced Mr. Ormiston to provide an inlet tower for the Toolsee water-works are justifiable alike on engineering and economic grounds. The more the question is studied, the clearer does this fact appear. The soundness of the last resolution passed by the Bench of Justices as to the amount that was required for the Toolsee water-supply extension cannot be questioned, and that amount should stand so far as the inlet tower is concerned.

I cannot now take up the second point reserved for discussion, viz., the Dams; but must reserve that for another letter, merely remarking that Mr. Ormiston's estimate of the whole work can, I think, be still further justified when this subject has been considered.

ANOTHER RATE-PAYER.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are two distinct questions respecting which this patient community are awaiting the decision and action of the local Government—the constitution of the Port Trust, and the question of Municipal representation. I will not allude to the Port Trust, further than to observe that, whatever may be the final scheme sanctioned by Government, they should at least, as early at possible, shadow out to the Bombay community a rough sketch of their general plan. Moreover, the local Government should clearly understand that the bunder fees are so detrimental to the interests of the port, and so entirely opposed to the wishes of the mercantile community, that a very large and earnest opposition to their continuance will be shown. It is simply absurd that in a port like Bombay no one can land at any of the bunders, even with a hat-box, without paying the fee of one anna, and that no boatman can carry a bag of rice or a bundle of firewood on any of the bunders for the purpose of taking it to his boat without this same one anna fee being demanded, and recovered also, before he is allowed to proceed. But surely this cannot last. When the Port Trust scheme is matured and becomes law, the public will have an opportunity of discussing the matter and criticising the scheme. Of course it would be altogether *infra dig.* of the Government to invite public opinion and discussion in the first place. But what would be the effect of a proclamation or advertisement somewhat in this manner:—"The Government of Bombay having become possessed of all the Elphinstone Land and Reclamation property (a real live white elephant), and having the intention of making the said property and all its appurtenances as useful as possible to the trade of the port and to the mercantile and public interests generally, is open to receive suggestions from all those interested as to the manner in which such intentions can be most economically, practically, and advantageously carried out. The Government does not bind itself to act upon any particular suggestions, but reserves to itself the right, after carefully considering the same, of acting in that manner and adopting that line of action which in the judgment of its advisers may seem to be most advantageous to the general municipal and mercantile interests. Suggestions should be made within six months' time, after which date action will be taken." Besides having the advantage of novelty, the Government would secure the advantage of getting the opinions of a great number of mercantile men, from independent stand-points. It must be remembered that the members of the mercantile community of Bombay have fuller opportunities of knowing what is required in the well-working and management of such a property as the Elphinstone property, and greater interest in the efficiency of the management and control than any mere officials possibly can have.

Then again, as to Municipal representation, I am an advocate for the adoption of that system of municipal self-government and control, which has borne such good fruit in England and all her colonies. But I am told that this community are not fit for it. I respectfully beg to differ. The native mercantile and trading classes of Bombay are as sharp in their day and generation, and as skilful, cautious, traders and calculators as their money-grubbing fellowmen of London. They have the same keen relish of good clothes, large, clean, well ventilated, and airily situated houses, and fine equipages, and most other of the material blessings of a high civilization as the traders of Lombard Street. Yes! but the answer is, they have never been accustomed to think about sanitation, ventilation, pure water, good roads, &c. For the best of reasons, that everything hitherto in Bombay has been done for them without asking or consulting them. The Government, that irresponsible, undefinable, non-entity, or abstraction, backed by unlimited power, has hitherto done all the washing and scouring of the town, all its dirty work in fact.

But in what position do we find ourselves now? Why, simply this, that of some 3 or 400 Justices of the Peace residing in Bombay (and the Justices of the Peace residing in Bombay form by virtue of that appointment the Bombay Corporation, with perpetual succession and a common seal), we have scarcely been able at the last two meetings to muster a sufficient quorum of 25 to carry on the business as per Act II. of 1865. These meetings, too, let it be remembered, were summoned for business of a most important character, ranged under no less than 28 items in the public advertisement. The Budget also for the current year 1872 was to be discussed. And yet—will it be believed?—both on Saturday last and yesterday a quorum of 25 Justices out of 400 was only obtained after waiting on each occasion for half-an-hour. These 25 half hours in two days equal 50 hours of the time of some of the most energetic and hardest working men of the Island. The right hon. minority of the Bench of Justices is well known and respected by the unrepresented but thinking part of the community; but it is a burning shame and reproach that their unselfish attendance to their duties as members of the Corporation should be thus made by the laches of the absentee Justices more onerous than there is any occasion for. But the fault is entirely traceable to the system. The Justices are the nominees of Government appointed on the what has been called the *Library*, or penny wise and *pound* foolish principle, which is popularly explained as meaning the more money a man has the greater fool he is generally. So the fools get appointed Justices. The mode of conducting business is this. Take the Toolsee water scheme. The Bench of Justices, after due consideration, resolve by a lawful majority to supplement their present water supply by another called the Toolsee scheme. The cost of this scheme as propounded and agreed to is Rs. 5,00,000. But when Government are applied to for a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 to carry out the same, they refer the matter to their Consulting Engineer of Government who says that Rs. 4,00,000 only ought to be granted, and has his own opinion on the nature of the works required at Toolsee. The Government act on this advice and sanction the smaller sum, and, in consequence, the whole scheme falls through, at least for this season. Should there be as short a rainfall in 1872 as we had in 1871 we shall certainly have a water famine in Bombay and hundreds of our fellow-citizens will die in consequence. If this much-to-be-feared calamity should happen, I should certainly give my vote (though I am an ultra humanitarian and object to capital punishment) that the Engineer who gave the advice and the Governor who took it should be hanged. An introduction of a little Lynch law into Bombay under the auspices of a vigilant committee would, I am persuaded, have a very salutary effect. But, in all seriousness, I would ask what is the use of a Bench of Justices applying their minds to the serious consideration of any subject, and agreeing to it with a full sense of its necessity and importance to the city's interests, and then seeing all their time and trouble thrown uselessly away by this one man and no responsibility system?

No, Sir, the change we require in the present Municipal system in Bombay is a revolutionary change. Under Act II. of 1865 the same principle with a few artfully disposed shadows and names is displayed and prevails as has prevailed for the last 200 years. Absolute complete despotism is the characteristic of our municipal regime. The Bench is allowed to speak and waste its time, but not to carry its resolves into action. Hence the Justices feel the degradation of their position as a body, and inattention to their duties and indifference is the result. But the outside public feel still more strongly than the Justices themselves the degrading status to which the fact of their official position has reduced those whom the Hon. Mr. Tucker playfully says "are *supposed* to represent the ratepayers." Well, these same ratepayers are a long-suffering and patient race; but their impatience is being gradually and surely developed under the present rule, and, unless some sweeping change is made, will at some future and not very remote date bring forth its fruit.

RATEPAYER.

THE RAILWAY EXTENSION TO COLABA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—So the Bombay and Baroda Railway is condemned by the Bombay Executive to drag its slow length along to Colaba in a *ditch*.

I wish to make a few remarks on the proceedings of Government published in your issue of yesterday.

It appears to me that the Government measures are *not* proposed (as stated by Lt.-Col. Hancock) to "mitigate the nuisance of a Railway across the Esplanade," but rather to throw the expense of the said mitigation on the pockets of the Railway Company instead of extracting the same from the Municipality *or Government*, for it must be distinctly borne in mind that the question of the Railway extension to Colaba is not a new question, but was settled years ago by Government, one of the points being that the Railway would occupy almost the same ground as that over which it is now carried, the carriage road from Malabar Hill being some distance *inside* on the shore of Back Bay. It follows, then, that if the Railway is a nuisance to travellers by the Queen's Road, and that it is somewhat of a nuisance to horsemen I am not disposed to deny, it (the nuisance) is not the creation of the Railway Company, and it would be more equitable to require the projectors or owners of the road, that has rendered the Railway a nuisance, to raise a fence or wall sufficiently high to save the nerves of sensitive horses, rather than, as Colonel Hancock suggests, "a parapet wall 4ft. high on concrete foundations," or "a mound, and an iron fence at top," at the expense of the Railway Company.

I think Mr. Currey rightly considers the overbridge as part of the scheme for the sunk line, for if the Railway is completed on the present level a crossing is little inconvenience, but if the line is sunk an overbridge becomes a necessity, in order to save us from another edition of the Nesbit Lane crossing of the G. I. P. Railway, justly condemned by all.

I will not enter into the professional financial questions raised by the Consulting Engineer,—the Railway Company's officers doubtless being well able to answer most, if not all, Colonel Hancock's arguments.

It appears to be a small matter to Government as to when the extension is finished, for I see Colonel Hancock "concurs" with Mr. Mathew that it would not be safe to calculate upon the completion (according to the Government plans) under three years, although Mr. Mathew only mentioned the time in order to protest against the protracted delay. The Acting Consulting Engineer's remark that "there is nothing in the work which a little engineering skill cannot satisfactorily overcome," is scarcely the remark to come from any man in reviewing the proposals of Mr. Mathew, an engineer of great practical experience, and one from whom it would not perhaps be too much to say Colonel Hancock had received much of his knowledge of railway engineering.

I can see no inconsistency such as is hinted at in the second part of para. 10 of the Consulting Engineer's report, for it by no means follows that, because Mr. Currey says the trains need not run between 6 and 7 P.M., there would not be more run during the other portion of the day than could well be accommodated by two lines of rails only.

The manner in which the drainage of the sub-way is got over is no reply to the objections raised against the ditch, and I much fear that the Consulting Engineer has underrated the inconvenience that will be suffered by the travelling public through "the traffic being stopped for a few hours," for I have a vivid recollection of being a whole day in my bungalow, through the compound, and the road almost level with it, being flooded to such an extent as to render even going out in a gharry impolitic, and what it will be with a deep ditch who can say.

If I read Col. Hancock's remarks aright, he allows that certain sidings on the Government plan cannot be got at by some of the Railway Company's engines, but I do not see that he suggests to alter the curves, but rather to retain them as "nine-tenths of the Cotton Green sidings will be available." This means, I suppose, that the Railway Company will have to put in the sidings whether they want them or not, because the Consulting Engineer will have his plan carried out.

The resolution signed by Colonel Kennedy calls for no remark, as it reads just as a reflex of the Consulting Engineer's letter, although the Municipality may take heart in asking for a larger loan in learning that 2 lacks of rupees is such a trifle on an estimated expenditure of 8 lacs, as to be considered by Government only a "small difference in cost."—Yours, &c.

2nd March. FAIR PLAY.

THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Elphinstone High School is something more than its name imports—the best school in Bombay, with an accomplished Principal, an accomplished Vice-Principal, and with about thirty assistant masters, fully competent, according to general opinion, to do their work. There is no doubt that, as long as the school is managed by so able a gentleman as the present Principal, it will retain the high position which it has hitherto enjoyed. But I have only one complaint to make, and that by no means an unimportant one. The school-fees have recently been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in the Lower School, and from Rs. 3 to 4 in the Upper School. Now, this scale of fees in the present depressed state of Bombay is far too heavy for parents to pay for the education of their sons, besides sundry expenses for books, exercises, and many other things. There is one plan which I think might be adopted without decreasing the revenue of the school. Those boys who can furnish certificates of poverty may be required to pay the reduced fee of Rs. 3 in the Upper School, and Rs. 2 in the Lower School. On the other hand, there are many sons of rich parents who are willing to pay something more for their education than what is required of them. This plan is only partially adopted, but I submit it ought to be adopted in its integrity, for in many cases really poor boys are refused the privilege of being charged the reduced school-fee on account of the accidental circumstance of a certain degree of proficiency in study not being attained. Should this plan not find favour with Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Peile, I would respectfully suggest that in the Lower School at least the fees might be reduced to their original amount, so as to allow the sons of the poor to get at least a smattering of English before they seek, in early age, employment as compositors or bill-collectors. The time is not yet come when school education should be made so expensive as it is in Bombay. In conclusion, Sir, I assure you, that you cannot write a paragraph upon this subject without at the same time doing an incalculable amount to those who are deeply interested in it.

N. R.

THE THANKSGIVING OF THE BENI-ISRAEL JEWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have been misinformed as to the person who invited the Beni-Israel Jews for the prayer on Tuesday. Even Ezekiel Abraham received invitation notes from me.—Yours truly,

2nd March. DAVID HAEEM.

BOMBAY.

THE S.S. URANO, of the Austrian Lloyd's Company, is a vessel of 400 horse power, and not of 300 horse power, as we stated on Friday.

SALUTE.—Yesterday morning the Portuguese man-of-war Estephania sailed from Bombay. As she left she fired a salute to the Portuguese Consul.

PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—We see that a good sum has been subscribed by the Parsee residents of Aden for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

MUNICIPAL FINES.—During last month the Municipal fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police on persons brought before them amounted to Rs. 220.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—The Senior Magistrate on Saturday sentenced one Ibrahim Nassoor, an old offender, to receive ten stripes for stealing a pair of boots belonging to one Nathoo Omia.

ON Saturday last Mr. Frank Chalk was sworn in as a Notary Public by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. We understand that Mr. Turner, solicitor, is coming out to join Mr. Chalk.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday a Parsee woman named Sonabaee, residing in the Fort, took a quantity of arsenic with a view to commit suicide. She was removed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.—This case which was fixed for further hearing on Saturday, pending an inspection by the Senior Magistrate of the premises occupied by the defendant Mrs. Walsh, [illegible] 8th inst. at half-past 2 P.M.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, a Goanese cook named John Francis was charged with stealing two bottles of gin, the property of James Quadros. The man admitted the offence, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee committed on Friday one Joogul Davidas for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for stealing Rs. 140 in currency notes and Rs. 15 in cash, the property of one Cumroodin Nusmoodin.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday one Seedee Yacoob, a labourer employed on board the steam ship Urano, had his right leg broken by a bale of cotton falling on it. Mr. Lawson, the stevedore, had the man removed to his house, and procured medical attendance.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Hindoo named Tribhowan Bapooshaw appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Saturday and obtained a warrant against one Bhaisett Luckmidas, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 274.

"NUSHYETE PALLON."—We have received a copy of the Gujerathi publication "Nushyete Pallon," by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee Shroff. The book contains several essays on moral and other subjects, which will be read with interest by native children. The book has been dedicated to our townsman Dr. Bhow Dajee.

A COMPLAINT ABOUT A HINDOO MAHARAJ.—A native contemporary severely censures a Hindoo Maharaj for giving nautches to males and females of his caste on the 15th, 16th, and 17th February, when the whole of Bombay was in mourning for the untimely end of the late lamented Viceroy of India.

ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR.—Byram and Roostum, two Persian Parsees, sherbut-shop keepers, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday with having sold a pint of brandy, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The second man was acquitted, whilst the first was convicted and fined Rs. 35.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE IN THE POLICE COURT.—Mr. P. Wood, chief officer of the ship Westminster, was on Saturday charged before the Senior Magistrate with using abusive and insulting language towards the captain of the ship in a place of public resort, namely, in the Fort Police Court. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 20.

EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE AND OF VAKEEL.—The examination of candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and of Vakeel is to take place at the Mazagon High Court on Monday, the 11th inst. The examiners are the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. West, Registrar of the High Court.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—In the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Peter Johnson, a seaman of the ship Anazi, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to a week's imprisonment.—John Burton, a seaman of the ship Westminster, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be performed by the band of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment at the Band Stand, Esplanade, this evening:—

March	"Pretty Jemima"	Sawerthal.
Overture	"Jubel"	C. M. v. Weber.
Selection	"Le Pré aux Clercs"	Herold.
Valse	"Trois Temps"	Relle.
Selection	"La Favorita"	Donizetti.
Galop	"Uber Berg und Thal"	Neumann.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT AHMEDABAD.—At the invitation of the Parsee Punchayet of Ahmedabad, the Parsee community of that place assembled at their Fire Temple on Tuesday afternoon to offer public thanksgiving to the Almighty for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The prayers lasted up to the evening, at the conclusion of which Mr. Sapoorjee Sorabjee, secretary of the Punchayet, delivered a very neat and appropriate speech.

A PRESENT TO THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, FORT.—At a recent meeting of the committee of the Bombay Scottish Education Society a letter was read from Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., C.S.I., in which he begged the committee to accept a harmonium for the use of the Fort school. It was resolved that the committee's heartiest thanks be tendered to Mr. Cowasjee for the interest he had thus manifested in the Society, and for the expression he had given to it by his generous and suitable gift.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT AKULKOTE.—A large meeting of Hindoos and Mussulmans of Akulkote was held on Tuesday last in Shri Gunputee's Temple—attended by His Highness the young Raja of Akulkote, Nana Saheb Nayadish, Mr. Baboorow Vishnoo, Mamlutdar, Mr. Dhacoojee, Fouzdar, Mr. Govindrow Chitnees, Bapoo Saheb Pelewkur, Mr. Pundureenath, Dr. Hunmuntrow and many other mankuries and officials of the State, to offer thanksgiving for the restoration to health of His Royal Highness. The temple and its yard were excessively crowded. A well-known preacher Thacoordas Bawa performed the thank-offering service from the Hurry Keertan. The temple was tastefully illuminated in honour of the occasion. Before the service commenced Mr. Shunkerrow Vakeel addressed the meeting. On the conclusion of the Keertan, His Highness the Raja Saheb distributed two hundred rupees to the poor. Uttur, goolab, and pan sooparee were distributed to the meeting.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Tanna, before G. M. Macpherson, Esq., Acting Joint Session Judge, Lakhma Dharma, aged thirty years, caste Warli, committed for trial by W. B. Mulock, Esq., full-power magistrate in the Tanna district, was charged with having on or about the 5th December last, at Nagzari, at Dhanoo talooka, of the Tanna district, committed murder by causing the death of his wife Dewkee. The accused pleaded guilty. The following statement was made by the accused before the magistrate:—"I beat my wife with the hatchet in Court. She died at dawn. I struck her at mid-night. I brought the hatchet from my stables for the purpose of beating her. She did not give me food to eat. When I struck her I meant to kill her. I thought I shall kill her and then die with her. I struck her twice on the head. She was asleep at the time I struck her. I struck her with the back of the hatchet with strength. I told her she was a witch." The Session Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hanged. The High Court (the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill) confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

THE REV. FATHER ARAKELIAN.—The Reverend Paschal Arakelian left Bombay for Calcutta on Wednesday last, after having spent five weeks in this city, employed in the arduous work of begging alms for the relief of the famine-stricken Armenian Christians in Persia. We have been urgently requested by him, to return thanks in his name to those kind people of Bombay, to whom he is indebted for the Rs. 2,500, which he has succeeded in collecting among them. To Bishop Meurin in the first place, not only for his large alms, but also for the support he gave in every possible way. Then, to all classes of the Christian community, in whose praise he will be able to say in his own country, that, with very few exceptions, he never applied to any among them without receiving an alms in return. This is a valuable testimony, extremely to the credit of the Christian community in Bombay, particularly as it rests upon the experience made by such a person as Father Arakelian, who seems to possess powers of mind and body that are the portion of those among the Catholic clergy, whom Heaven has destined to live for the good of the Church.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

ALLOWANCE TO THE RANEE OF THE LATE GUICOWAR.—We understand that Jumnabai, the Ranee of the late Guicowar Kunderao, has been allowed by the present Guicowar of Baroda a monthly allowance of three thousand rupees, or thirty-six thousand per annum.—*Poona Observer*, March 2.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN POONA.—There is a great cry out for this necessary element to life in the city, and the poor inhabitants are in great distress on account of it. All the cisterns are dry and water has to be brought from a great distance from the river. There must surely be something amiss with the Municipality who ought to see that the supply is kept up, for they receive the tax on this article and are in duty bound to see that the public suffer no inconvenience from a lack of it. We trust that immediate measures will be instituted to ensure a quick and lasting supply of this most necessary of nature's provisions, and so quench the thristy souls who are shouting for *panee.*—*Ibid.*

THE BYROOBA SHOOTING CASE COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF THE HIGH COURT AT BOMBAY.—Colonel G. C. Evezard, the full-power Cantonment Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, yesterday committed Sergeant Sharrock, of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment, to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court at Bombay, which commences on the 10th of April next, "for causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers life or the personal safety of others with rashness or negligence." Mr. C. W. Allen appeared in this case for the prosecution, and Messrs. J. W. Windsor and Rustomjee Dadabhoy for the defence. After the charge was read out to the accused, Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy applied to His Worship to release the accused on bail, as since the 1st of Febuary the accused has been in the custody of the police. This application was supported by Mr. Allen, and his Worship granted the application. The accused was bailed in the sum of five hundred rupees. The adjutant of the regiment stood bail for the accused. When the accused was asked by his Worship whether he had shot the complainant, he said yes by *an accident*, and stated how the accident occurred. He said that he was raising the springs of the gun, and the gun was then across his arm. At that time both of the barrels were half cocked, and at first he let down the nipple of the right barrel and got his four fingers and thumb round the trigger and the thumb on the canb of the cock. He had drawn the hammer bag between the half and full cock when the hammer slipped from his thumb, it fell upon the nipple and caused the gun to explode. When the complainant made some sort of noise he turned round and saw that the complainant was wounded on the forehead. He then went to the nullah and brought water and bathed his forehead, and lost no time in sending for a doolee, accompanying the wounded man to the hospital.—*Ibid.*

SIGNOR MARRAS.

WE are glad to learn that Signor Marras intends giving another concert before leaving India about the middle of this month. He purposes giving a short selection from Rossini's last work, the "Grand Messe Solonnelle," the "Stabat Mater," and Mendelssohn's Elijah in the first part of the programme; the second part will be miscellaneous.

HIGH COURT.—4TH MARCH.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

41-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Babajee Cassinath and another v. Anandrao Bhaskerjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

551-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Barmul Purbut, &c., v. G. F. Pim, &c—Dallas and Lynch.

747-70—H. Hope—Pootajee Soobhajee v. Raghoo Balloo and another—Dallas and Lynch.

233-71—Dr. Dallas, for pauper—Ardaseer Eduljee and others v. Jamsetjee Jamasjee and another—Manisty & Fletcher.

359-71—Shamrao Pandurang—Nusserwanjee Cooverjee v. Henry Gamble and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley, and Shamrao Pandurang.

179-69—K. Morojee—Lalchund Mohokundas v. Custoorchund Tarrachund and others—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

601-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Shamavahoo, widow, and others, v. Dwarkadas Vussonjee—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. Issues settled.

301-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Vurdman Poonsey and others v. the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile (for further deduction and costs).

954-70—K. Morojee—Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook v. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee and another. No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

280-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Lowjee Heerjee v. Jadowjee Curson and another—Jefferson and Payne.

563-70—C. Tyabjee—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v. Mancooverbai—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship UNDAUNTED, 866 tons, Captain J. M. Young, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,698 bales cotton, 55 bales wool, 415 cwts. hemp, 200 cwts. horns, 190 bales rags, and 1,350 cwts. galls.

THE S.S. ATHOL, 1,076 tons, Captain A. Asplet, arrived on Saturday last from London, via the Suez Canal (January 20), with a general cargo, and Mrs. North as a passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras by the S.S. Oriental from Calcutta on Wednesday morning:—

From Calcutta.—Mr. A. A. Hannett, Capt. Hamilton, Mr. William J. Page, Mr. Lynel and servant, and Mr. James Baker.

From Gopalpore.—Mrs. Broom.

From Bimlipatam.—Mr. Taylor.

From Vizagapatam.—Capt. Franklin and servant, Mr. Gompertz and servants.

From Coconada.—Mr. A. G. Montbrun, Capt. Oakes, R.N., Mr. E. Gillon, wife and two children, Messrs. E. DeLinares and Shaw and servant, and one European.

From Pondicherry.—Mr. and Mrs. LeFaucheur.

From Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Barclay and Mr. Hargraves.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time. H. M.	HIGH WATER. Height. FT. IN.	MARCH.	LOW WATER. Time. H. M.	LOW WATER. Height. FT. IN.
5 11 m	2 3	Monday........ 4	......	
7 23 a	3 9		0 7 a	5 2
6 57 m	2 1	Tuesday........ 5	1 22 m	0 10
8 50 a	4 7		1 40 a	5 4
8 32 m	2 9	Wednesday ... 6	2 55 m	1 9
9 48 a	5 8		2 56 a	5 11
9 39 m	3 10	Thursday 7	3 55 m	3 1
10 32 a	6 7		3 55 a	6 8
10 32 m	4 10	Friday 8	4 40 m	4 6
11 10 a	7 2		4 44 a	7 0
11 21 m	5 9	Saturday.. ... 9	5 21 m	5 8
11 46 a	7 5		5 27 a	7 1
......	......	Sunday 10	5 59 m	6 7
0 2 a	6 4		6 6 a	6 11

Moon—New, 9th, 5h. 43m., p.m.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. Hindostan, 3,113 tons and 600 h. p., Captain N. Roskell, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Carter and three children.
Mr. W. J. Lewis.
Captain Hume.
Mr. W. Robson.
Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Wileman.
Major-General W. F. Dunsford.

FOR BRINDISI.

Hon. F. Fortescue.
Captain Quinn.
Colonel Fitzwygran.
Mr. Hogg.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. de Lune.
Major and Mrs. Graham and infant.
Captain Tempest.
Mr. Sawers.
Mr. G. Knox.
Captain and Mrs. Darrock and child.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss DeAcosta.
Mr. Gay.
Veterinary Surgeon F. Duck.
Mr. and Mrs. D'Oyly.
Colonel Jervois.
Mr. Russel.
Mr. J. T. Molson.
Mr. Joshua.
Captain Cooke.
Colonel A. T. Armstrong.
Colonel W. H. Greathead.
Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wills.
Colonel McNeill.
Mr. J. J. Cranage.
Colonel Cahusac.
Dr. Sutherland.

FOR MALTA.

Mr. and Mrs. Oldham & child.
Mr. W. G. Hall.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. J. D. Robinson.
Mr. Johnstone.
Mr. H. W. Conduct.
Mr. and Mrs. Seoble.
Mrs. Roskell.
Mr. Wagner.
Mr. W. S. Paterson.

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

STEWARDS.—Hon'ble S. Mansfield, C.S.I.; Major Lukin; Captain Stack; T. M. Filgate, Esq.; Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.; F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C.S., Hon. Secretary.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY.

On Saturday there was a particularly large attendance of spectators on the Flats at Byculla, but they must have been considerably disappointed, as the races were the reverse of brilliant. Most of the winners secured their positions easily, and on the big races there was a long "tail" before the course had been half gone over. Some of the "fields," however, were pretty, if they were little else, the streams of colour represented in the jockeys' uniforms resembling the action of a kaleidoscope. We give particulars of the races as follow:—

FIRST RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse."—Rs. 300 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses. R. C. and a distance. Weight for age and class. Winners before the day of the race, once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 7 lbs., and maidens that have never won 12 lbs.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's . . b aus g Dick Turpin. Walked over.

This "race" came off according to the programme.

SECOND RACE.—"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. R. C. and a distance. Entrance 5 G. M.

	Rs.		st. lbs.	
If to be sold for	600	to carry......	8 0	No penalties or allowances.
"	800	"	8 7	" "
"	1,000	"	9 0	" "
"	1,200	"	9 7	" "
"	1,400	"	10 0	" "

and so on, the winner to be sold by auction after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. K. McKenzie's... b w h Mulatto	....	8 7	....	1
The Peeler's... b aus g Promised Land		8 0	Oomer	2
Mr. Ali Abdoola's... b aus m Octavia	......	8 0	Tookaram...	3

The story of this race is soon told. Promised Land was the favourite, but only justified predictions for the first half mile, during which he held the running; Mulatto then went to the front, and won in a canter. Time 2-57. The winner was bought in by his owner.

3RD RACE.—The Second Dealers' Plate.

		st. lbs.		
Abdool Raymon's	b a g Merry Legs	8 10	Emaum	1
Mr. Maitland's	c a g Shanghai	8 12	Challoner ...	2
Abdool Raymon's	g a h Moslem	9 12	Hackney ...	3
H. H. Aga Khan's	g a c Ahmed	9 6	Brewtey ...	0
Major Crosbie's	g a h Knight Templar	9 4	Rowjee ...	0
Ali bin Ameer's	b a h Mobaruck	7 13	Baron ...	0
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h Cobweb	10 0	Irving ...	0
Abdool Mossin's	g a h Martaban	9 6	Chapman ...	0
Sulliman Sana's	g a h Dhawood	9 12	Bowen ...	0
Ahmed Adwanee's	c a h Budhain	9 7	Feroze ...	0
H. H. Aga Khan's	b a h Shereen	9 10	Syed ...	0
Mr. G. Richard's	b a h Moonshine	10 0	Hastings ...	0

The Second Dealers' plate brought out the largest field of any event this meeting. Twelve did their preliminary canters, in which Shanghai, who was very lively, won the most favour. The difficulty of getting so many to start decently made two false starts excusable. When they did decide to go off together, they started well. Shanghai led, the rest well together, tailed off by Budhain. At the Dhobies' Lines, they could not be covered by a sheet, and the race had already a handsome caudal appendage. Shanghai's blood did not seem so lasting as Merry Leg's muscle, and the latter drew to the front. Coming round the corner of the road leading home, Merry Legs was smartest. Shanghai still held the second place, and the remainder were not particular as to any position. Merry Legs won easily, although it was painful to see how his dusky rider used the spurs as if no less a personage than the Evil One were behind him. Moslem was a poor third—the others nowhere. Time 2-26. Betting—2 and 3 to 1 against Shanghai; 3 to 4 against Abdool Raymon's stable; and 5 to 1 against Aga Khan's stable. Merry Legs rather surprised a few, who in backing Abdool Raymon's stable preferred Moslem.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Winners' Handicap."—Of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses except Arabs and Countrybreds. 2m. 1s. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's......	c aus c Satellite	8 0	Oomer. ...	1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's......	b aus f Dick Turpin	8 12	Challoner..	2
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Lord Lyon	8 10	Hackney...	3
Raja of Vizianagram's.	b aus h Partisan	10 4	Bowen ...	4

Much interest was felt in this event, as it brought together the pick of the meeting. Ali Abdoola had two shots in his locker, and the betting was even upon the pair, while 3 to 1 against Lord Lyon and Partisan was offered. Hackney got Lord Lyon badly off, and when passing for the first time the Stewards' stand the order of their going was Dick Turpin, Satellite, Partisan, and Lord Lyon. Passing the half-mile course, Lord Lyon hung back, and was evidently reserving himself for the final issue. Satellite went to the front opposite Pallonjee's, and Partisan fell to the rear. Lord Lyon and Dick Turpin then drew up, and tried to make a race of it down the straight. Satellite, however, was not to be denied, and won from the highwayman by half a length, Lord Lyon a tolerable third, and Partisan, notwithstanding a vigorous call made upon him by Bowen, hopelessly beaten by his heavy penalty. Time 3-50.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Arab and Countrybreds Winners' Handicap."—Of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs and Countrybreds. 2 miles. Forced for winners at 5 G. M. for each race won, and optional to losers at an entrance of 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap.

		st. lb.		
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...	b a h Sunbeam	9 12	Hastings ...	1
Captain Affleck's ...	g a h Royal Duke	8 7	Hackney...	2
Captain Ewart's ...	b a h Volcano	8 4	Emaum ...	3
Major Crosbie's ...	b a h Bijou	7 12	Baron ...	4
Mr. Ali Abdoola's ...	b a h The Earl	9 12	Challoner ...	0
H. H. Aga Khan's...	g a h Maharaj	9 12	Cassum ...	0
Major Crosbie's ...	c a h The Cob	8 0	Roe ...	0
H. H. Aga Khan's...	g a h Silvertail	9 7	Seedoo ...	0
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	c a g Mameluke	[illegible]		

This handicap brought together a field of nine, which were evenly fancied. A [illegible] and a pretty [illegible] was made when the flag fell, and Silvertail very soon showed himself in the front. On passing the Stewards' stand, Bijou, Silvertail, and The Earl, were almost abreast, Maharaj lying in waiting. At the mile post, Bijou led, with Volcano at his quarters. The pace was very good, almost too good, it seemed, for Royal Duke, who fell back. At the Dhobies' Lines, Sunbeam put himself first, Volcano lying next him, Royal Duke—creeping up, and Mameluke last. Then down the straight there was something like a race home between Sunbeam and Royal Duke, which ended in Sunbeam winning considerably; Volcano a bad third, the others tailed off. The odds were 3 to 1 against Ali Abdoola's stable, 4 to 1 against Royal Duke, and 3 to 1 against Volcano. The heavy burdens on Maharaj and The Earl somewhat frightened their supporters. Time—3-56.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Beaten Plate."—Rs. 300 from the fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. 1½ miles. Entrance 5 G. M. 2 G. M. for not standing the handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Joseph's	b e m Bridesmaid	10 0	Brewtey	1
Major Crosbie's	b aus h Pretender	7 10	Rowjee	2

This plate only produced a match between Bridesmaid and Pretender. The lady was most fancied. Pretender was first on his running legs at the start, and was quickest round the corner. The light weight, however, pushed the pace too slow to put Bridesmaid out of wind, and soon there was no doubt that the pretences of the lady's opponent were untenable. At the Haystacks they were together; half-a-mile from home Brewtey went to the front, and kept it till he arrived home, Pretender being beaten by lengths and lengths. Time—2-54.

The sports finished almost in darkness.

There will be sports again to-morrow.

MEMORIAL AGAINST A MONDAY EVENING DESPATCH OF THE INDIAN MAIL FROM BOMBAY.

To the Right Hon'ble William Monsell, M.P., Her Majesty's Post Master General, London.

The Memorial of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully Sheweth,—That the Director General of the Post Office of India, in concert with Her Majesty's Post Master General, London, has made a new arrangement for the despatch of the Indian mail to England, whereby the mail steamer is required to leave Bombay on the evening of Monday, instead of Saturday, as was previously the case, and that this new arrangement came into force on Monday, the 8th January last.

2. That the causes of this alteration are stated to be the completion of the Mont Cenis tunnel, and the recurrence to the former mail route through France, whereby the Postal authorities are enabled to accelerate the transit of the Indian Mail between Bombay and London by about two days.

3. That the arrangement requiring the despatch of the Mail from Bombay on Monday evening causes serious inconvenience to the mercantile community of this place, inasmuch as that owing to Sunday intervening and immediately preceding mail day, it is virtually impossible for Bombay merchants and bankers to complete their mail business without working on Sunday.

4. That your memorialists are of opinion the Government authorities, both in this country and in England, would alike deprecate the infliction on the mercantile community of Bombay of a hardship so repugnant to every Christian feeling as that of making it necessary for them to work on Sunday, in order that they may be enabled to complete their mail business with due order and despatch.

5. That your memorialists are of opinion, the hardship they complain of on the part of the entire mercantile and banking community of Bombay may be avoided by despatching the mail from this place on Tuesday evening, instead of Monday, and that this change could be made without much inconvenience to any interest concerned either in India or in England.

6. That as regards this country, the only reasons offered by the Director General, against what your memorialists propose, are, that a change to a Tuesday evening despatch from Bombay would be very inconvenient to Calcutta by necessitating a Saturday evening despatch from that place, and entail a Sunday afternoon despatch from Madras.

7. That as regards Calcutta, your Memorialists are unable to consider a Saturday evening despatch as an inconvenience to be set against the serious evil of having to work on Sunday, of which the Bombay community have to complain.

8. That by a Saturday evening despatch from Calcutta at 8 or 9 P.M. for an after packet, the mercantile community of that place would be not practically worse off than Bombay was with an after-packet despatch on Saturday evening at 5 P.M., an arrangement which lasted more than three years, and of which Bombay did not complain.

9. That your memorialists cannot attach importance to the difference in time at which letters are permitted to be posted, as between 5 P.M. or 8 or 9 P.M. on Saturday,—for in either case any holiday on mail day is made to a great extent impracticable;—but under the new arrangement Bombay is not only deprived of a Saturday half-holiday, but has its Sunday turned into a working day besides.

10. That, in reference to Madras, while your memorialists deeply regret that a Sunday afternoon despatch should be made necessary by the change which they purpose, they have, at the same time, good reason to believe that such a despatch will not injuriously affect the mercantile community of that place, as owing to the difference in the circumstances under which business is conducted in the two places, Madras merchants can close their mail on Saturday afternoon without much inconvenience.

11. That as regards the receipt of the Indian mail in England, your memorialists understand that much importance is attached by the London merchants to its regular delivery there on Monday morning. On this point, however, your memorialists desire to observe that the receipt of the mail in London of late has been occasionally on Friday or Saturday, though more usually on Sunday. That when the present arrangements for the transmission of the mail *via* Brindisi, Mont Cenis, and through France *via* Calais are perfected, there can be little doubt it will reach London in twenty days, and by despatching the mail steamer from Bombay on Tuesday evening, the mail would still be delivered in London on Monday, while it would also bring commercial and public intelligence of one day's later date.

12. That your memorialists believe that even in the event of the Indian mail being delivered occasionally in the course of Monday afternoon or Tuesday morning in London, in consequence of a Tuesday evening despatch from Bombay, the London merchants would willingly consent to such an arrangement rather than that the merchants and bankers of Bombay should be under the necessity of working on Sunday, in order to get through their mail work.

13. Your memorialists therefore trust you will be pleased to take this matter into your early and favourable consideration, and arrange with the Director General of the Indian Post Office for a Tuesday evening despatch of the mail from Bombay during the fair season.

[And your Memorialists will ever pray.

By order, and on behalf of the Members of the
Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
W. G. HALL, Chairman.
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 21st February, 1872.

THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE MISSING MEMORANDUM.

No. 295 OF 1871.

MR. HOPE begs to refer for the particulars of Mr. Walton's scheme, and his own and Mr. Ormiston's remarks upon it, to the printed compilation just issued to the Bench.

The execution of project No. 3, as it stands, so as to keep Vehar full in ordinary drought, is a measure of necessity which under the peculiar circumstances of the present year ought to be commenced without a week's delay.

Whether certain further suggestions of Mr. Ormiston, which will apparently have the effect of preparing to make Toolsee a more or less independent supply at a considerable expense, but will leave heavy work to be provided for at some future time, ought now to be carried out or not, is a matter on which Mr. Hope has grave doubts, which he briefly expressed to the Justices, but which were not fully discussed before they were overruled. Mr. Hope has requested Mr. Ormiston to give further details, and until these are received and gone into he cannot venture to recommend Government to sanction more than number 3 as described above. He would therefore suggest that Government should at once sanction the raising by the Justices under section 253 of Act II. of 1865, of a loan of four lakhs of rupees, to be raised to five lakhs hereafter in the event of Government, on the receipt of fuller information, to be submitted as soon as possible, considering that additional amount to be required. As the Government of India have expressly declined to consider the arrangement with the Justices regarding the 15 lakh loan complete, and to advance the money, until the new Act has been passed, there appears no objection to the exercise of the present borrowing powers in the interim, specially in an emergency of this nature.

(Signed) T. C. HOPE,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

20th January 1872.

THE TOOLSEE WATER SCHEME.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—With reference to the letter of the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th ultimo, and published in yesterday's papers, I beg to state what I understand to be the requirement of the Bench for the Toolsee scheme—

1. The reservoir to be made of sufficient capacity to impound an average rainfall.
2. The waste weir to discharge into the Tasso.
3. Provisions to be made for emptying the reservoir into the Tasso when the water in it falls low.
4. The discharge into Vehar to be under command by sluices of sufficient capacity to run off an average rainfall into Vehar when the Toolsee reservoir is full.
5. The breach between the Vehar and Toolsee valleys to be closed by a dam of great strength, so that, practically speaking, a failure in it would be out of the question. The dam to have no waste weir, and to be above the highest level to which the water can rise.
6. An outlet to be arranged so that at any time a main may be laid from it without difficulty or loss of time to draw off pure water for an independent supply to the town—

I have, &c., THOMAS ORMISTON,
Bombay, March 1, 1872. Civil Engineer.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

SIR,—I beg you will be kind enough to lay before the Justices my resignation of the appointment of Member of the Finance Committee. I do not feel myself justified in remaining on a Committee which is, I find, expected to take upon itself great responsibilities without having any legal powers.—I have, &c.,

J. M. MACLEAN.

SECOND REPORT OF GENERAL MARRIOTT'S COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Bombay, 27th February 1872.

To the Hon. E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—In continuation of our provisional report of 12th instant, we have the honour to submit the accompanying draft of an Act to consolidate and amend the existing Municipal Acts.

2. In our previous report we said that [illegible] the law proposed to include Act IX. of 18[illegible] fermented liquors relative to the sale [illegible] the consolidated Act. On further [illegible] the city [illegible] we have changed our purpose in that respect, thinking it more convenient that the provisions of Act IX. of 1867 should remain separate. The same reasons which lead to this conclusion make us think it unnecessary to incorporate Act VI. of 1863 (for regulation of public conveyances in the town, suburbs, and harbour of Bombay).

3. Our further inquiries lead us to propose the following further amendments:—

Tax on Carriages, Horses, Ponies, and Mules.

4. We think that the provision in section XXXIX. of Act II. of 1865, which exempts conveyances licensed under Act VI. of 1863, and all animals *bona fide* kept for drawing such conveyances, from one-half of the tax otherwise chargeable on such conveyances and animals, should be withdrawn. Under the present law, a carriage conveying not more than six persons escapes twelve rupees of annual tax by paying one rupee for a license. As the Act provides (section XLII.) for the Municipal Commissioner compounding for the Municipal tax with keepers of vehicles for hire, there is no necessity to give any exemption from the Municipal tax because of payment of the license fee.

5. The public convenience, the saving of trouble to the Municipal officers, and the saving of time to cart owners, warrant the recommendation that land conveyances which take out licenses under Act VI. of 1863 should pay the Municipal tax half yearly in advance, and that the first half-year's payment be payable at the same time as the annual license fee.

6. In the proviso of exemption, corresponding with section XXXIX. of Act II. of 1865, we have omitted "horses, ponies or mules belonging to the Government," although we leave "gun carriages or ordnance carts, or waggons, artillery and cavalry horses, or the respectively authorized number of horses belonging to officers doing staff, regimental, or other duty at the Presidency." Gun carriages and ordnance carts and waggons are for the most part kept in store, and do not habitually use the roads; artillery and cavalry horses under ordinary circumstances may be exempt for somewhat analogous reasons. But consistently with the opinion expressed in para. 28 of our previous report, we see no reason why Commissariat carts and animals used in habitual and constant traffic should be exempt.

Rates chargeable on the annual value of Houses, Buildings, and Lands.

7. We are led to believe that owners of houses, buildings, and lands in some cases, from unwillingness to appeal, continue to bear an unduly heavy assessment, and that, on the other hand, occupiers continue to pay an unduly light assessment for want of a general revision of assessment, and that it is desirable to provide by law for a general revision of assessment every fourth year at least.

Powers of the Municipal Officers.

8. Our attention has been drawn to the ambiguity in section CCXXV. of Act II. of 1865, which places the Police Commissioner under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner for the purposes of the Act and for maintenance of the peace.

We recommend (Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee being dissentient as in his Minute appended) the substitution of the following:—

"The Police Commissioner shall, for the purposes of this Act, and in all matters not immediately connected with the discipline of the Police force, be under the authority of the Municipal Commissioner."

We think that the long traditionary interpretation in the case of the army of the distinction expressed by 'discipline,' makes such enactment precise, whilst its purpose is convenient and correspondent to the intention of the framers of the existing Act, as evidenced by the published proceedings of the Legislative Council. Thus the scrutiny and detailed control of the expenditure for the police will be conducted by the Commissioner, in the same way as that of other Municipal departments, within the general limit of cost fixed by Government.

9. We have provided (Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee being dissentient) for the possible exercise of the powers both of Municipal Commissioner and of Police Commissioner by the same person. We think it possible that the time may come when Municipal matters shall be so well regulated, that with a Deputy to administer in detail the discipline of the police force, the Municipal Commissioner might exercise the powers of Commissioner of Police, as at present is the practice at Calcutta.

10. A question arose applicable to a great part of the sections of the Act touching public health, as to whether the Health Officer should have powers of direct interference, or whether authoritative action should always be in the name of the Commissioner; and whether the Commissioner should have authority to act otherwise than as advised by the Health Officer, in matters concerning the public health. We conclude that the authoritative action should be in the name of the Commissioner; that the Commissioner should be bound to consult the Health Officer, though not bound to follow the Health Officer's advice; but that whenever the Commissioner overrules the Health Officer's opinion on a matter touching the public health, the Health Officer, if he think it of sufficient importance, may require that the matter be submitted to the Town Council.

11. The majority of our Committee is of opinion, that the power of concluding contracts for sanctioned purposes, within the limit of Rs 10,000, without reference to the Town Council, should be left to the Commissioner as it is by the existing Act.

Salaries of Municipal Officers.

12. The majority of our Committee is of opinion, that it is desirable that the salaries appointed by the Act, should be maxima rather than minima, and that the appointed salaries of the Executive Engineer and of the Health Officer be diminished, but without prejudice to the present incumbents.

13. In the case of the Executive Engineer, we think that the ordinary duties do not exceed in labour and responsibility those of a first class Executive Engineer in the Government Public Works Department. The salary of such an officer is Rs. 950 a month; and if in consideration of the absence of the pensionary advantages of the Government service, Rs. 1,200 be paid to be Municipal Officer, we think he will be adequately paid. The occasional need for extraordinary professional experience may best be met by special arrangement as the occasions arise.

14. In proposing a similar salary for the Health Officer, we suppose the continuance by Government of the practice hitherto, of appointing the Municipal Health Officer to be Coroner, so that his salary would be really Rs. 1,625 a month. Considering that the consolidated salary of a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals is Rs. 1,800 a month, Rs. 1,625 seems to us sufficient.

If this proposed limit be overruled, we concurrently recommend that any addition thereto be granted as conveyance allowance, in order to secure thereby a more suitable division of the salary between the absentee and the officiating officer in the case of furlough.

15. We have provided that any deductions from the salaries which may be ordered by the Government of India

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

in certain cases, as of late, to meet pensionary and absentee allowance claims against the Government, may be met by such additional grant as will make the actral salaries paid, the same as they would be if no such deductions were required.

Building Clauses.

16. The Bench of Justices in 1869 appointed a Special Committee to revise the building clauses of the Act. The Committee has not as yet made any report, but they favoured us demi-officially with a draft of provisions regarding new houses which they proposed for adoption; the draft is appended. Whilst admitting that the existing Act is too vague in these respects for modern requirements we are not prepared to go so far as the Special Committee desire in assimilating the regulations in an oriental city such as Bombay to those of London. A comparison of the clauses in the Draft Bill, with those of the Special Committee, will exhibit the modifications we recommend.

We have not provided a schedule of scantlings of timber and of thicknesses of walls, as proposed by the Special Committee. We think that established rules on these points are very needful; but the majority of our Committee are unwilling to make legislative action necessary for any modification of them, and prefer to leave it to the Municipal Commissioner to establish such rules under the authority conveyed by other sections of the draft Act.

Sanitary Clauses.

17. We have provided for licensing public stables and public depots for timber, firewood, and hay which are not now under any special control. The need to enforce cleanliness in the stables and safety from fire in the depots, seems to make such provisions desirable.

18. We beg to record the great assistance we have received in preparing the sanitary clauses, from the labours of the Special Committee of the Bench appointed on the 2nd June 1869.

Miscellaneous.

19. In the provisions for a Sinking Fund for payment of debts corresponding with section CCLVII. of Act II. of 1865 we have substituted the appropriation of "at least one-thirtieth part of the sums so borrowed" for "at least one-twentieth, &c." We think that occasions are likely to arise when the cost might reasonably be thrown over thirty years.

20. We have omitted section XXI. of Act. II. of 1865, which provides for the Commissioner keeping a book for the entry of complaints, because we find that the provision has been a dead letter.

21. Our Committee is equally divided on the question of giving powers to the corporation to make rules for pensionary provision for the servants of the Municipality.

22. Our Committee is also equally divided on the question of giving the Municipal Commissioner power to farm the fees or tolls to be collected under the Act.

Sanitary regulation of the Harbour.

23. We append a letter of 31st January, from Dr. Hewlett, Municipal Health Officer, urging the need for provision for the effective sanitation of all vessels in the harbour of Bombay. It will be seen that a great part of his letter relates to the need of executive action to give effect to Act VI. of 1867, rather than to the need for legislation. The purpose, however, of providing for constant sanitary control independently of the existence of especial disease, could only be effected by additional legislation; and we asked Dr. Hewlett to consider what could, in his opinion, be done consistently with the restricted Municipal character of the legislation in hand. He proposed, in consequence, to make vessels lying in the harbour of Bombay to be subject to the Municipal Commissioner, in like manner as if such vessels were houses within such jurisdiction, and that the master or officer in charge of any such vessel should be deemed to be the occupier.

It seems to us that the circumstances of vessels afloat are too peculiar to allow of convenient application to them of the regulations made for dwelling-houses, and that needful legislation for sanitary control of the vessels in harbour must be special, in connection with Act of 1867.—We have, &c.,

W. F. MARRIOTT, A. R. SCOBLE,
T. C. HOPE, DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.

Dissent by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

As regards the section which it is poposed to recommend in substitution of section CCXXV. of Act II. of 1865, it seems to me that this section, if adopted, would strip the Commissioner of Police of much of the authority now reposed in him with so much advantage by the present law. His influence, too, which is so very necessary for the successful discharge of his duties, would suffer, and I apprehend that such an arrangement would most probably be attended with most mischievous results. I would therefore most strongly deprecate the authority of the Commissioner of Police being curtailed in the smallest degree.

If the Commissioner of Police is to be looked upon as the responsible officer for the detection and suppression of crime and maintenance of order in the town, he should have the exclusive direction and control of the police force, as laid down in sections 3 and 8 of Act XIII. of 1856.

With reference to the provision for the duties of Municipal and Police Commissioner being exercised by the same person, it seems to me, with the growing importance of a large city like Bombay, containing a population of 800,000 souls, that such an amalgamation of the two important offices could not beneficially take place. The law at present very properly provides, that the Municipal Commissioner shall not hold any other appointment, nor follow any other occupation, and shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. I would not recommend any alteration in this law. It is true, that in Calcutta the Municipal Commissioner exercises the powers of Police Commissioner, but I understand that this system has not been found to work well and is not in favour with the general public; and having recently visited Calcutta myself, I can say that the police of Bombay contrast most favourably with the Calcutta Police force, which is notoriously inefficient.

I trust, after the perusal of these remarks, I shall have a majority of the committee with me, but if not, I must request that these observations be attached to, and forwarded with, the report of the Committee.

DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.

CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

ON Saturday, at the Girg[illegible] Murrie, an engine-driver, in the employ[illegible] William and C. I. Railway Company, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid an information against Henry Green and J. Needs, Europeans, whom he charged with defamation.

Complainant said—I am an engine-driver employed in the establishment of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. On the evening of the 29th January last, while at the house of Mr. J. Needs, foreman on the same establishment, I was informed that I was suspended from duties as engine-driver. On further enquiry I learnt that one Mr. Henry Green, second fireman on the same establishment, had reported me to Mr. Needs to have been drunk on the 27th idem while employed on the engine; and in a day or two afterwards to Mr. Hornby, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and then I received information from that gentleman that Mr. Needs had reported me to have been drunk as aforesaid. Mr. Hornby read to me a letter to that effect, purporting to have been signed by Mr. Needs. I swear I was not drunk on the 27th as reported by Mr. Green and Mr. Needs nor on any other day while engaged on the engine. This report was made by Mr. Green and Mr. Needs, knowing and having reason to believe that the same will harm my reputation; and it has done so, and done the damage, as will appear from the notice received by me under the signature of Mr. Hornby, dated 12th February. I therefore charge the said Henry Green and J. Needs with defaming me, and pray that summonses may be ordered to issue, calling upon them to appear and answer the charge and that they may be dealt with accordingly to law.

The magistrate granted the application as prayed for.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

BENGAL.—The official reports from the districts in Bengal for the week ended the 24th of February are very favourable, and even in Puri we are now told that "the state of the district generally is satisfactory." In Howrah the spring crops suffered somewhat from the hailstorm of the 20th February.—*Englishman.*

CENTRAL PROVINCES.—In two or three districts of the Central Provinces the latest official reports tell us that the crops had suffered from want of rain—the out-turn being below the average. In the majority of the districts, however, the prospects of the crops are said to be either good or favourable. The health of the people was improving as fever decreased, but the cattle disease was still prevalent in parts of Chanda and Bilaspore divisions.—*Englishman.*

BOMBAY HUNT SKY MEETING, 1872.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH MARCH.

1ST RACE.—THE BOMBAY HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—For all horses that have been hunted with the Bombay, Poona, Nuggur, or Guzerat Hunts. Rs. 20 each, with Rs. 200 added from the Fund. Weight for age and class, with 35 lbs. in excess of W. I. T. C. standard. Previous winners, once 3 lbs., twice 7 lbs., 3 times 12 lbs. extra. About 2 miles over a course marked out on the Flats. Gentlemen riders. Entrances to be sent in by 5 o'clock on Tuesday, 5th instant.

2ND RACE.—A HANDICAP STEEPLE CHASE.—For all Arab and Countrybreds qualified as above. Entrance Rs. 20, with Rs 200 added from the Fund. Nominations to be sent in to the Secretary not later than 12 o'clock noon on Monday 4th instant. Weights to be published on Tuesday morning, and acceptances to be declared to Honorary Secretary by 5 o'clock same day. Distance same as Bombay Hunt Steeple Chase.

3RD RACE.—THE ARAB HACK STAKES.—A Steeple Chase of Rs. 15 each with Rs. 150 from the Fund, for all Arabs and Countrybred *bona fide* untrained backs. Weight for age and inches raised 1½ stone above the W. I. T. Club standard. About 1½ miles. Gentlemen riders. To close and name 5 o'clock on Tuesday the 5th.

CONDITIONS.

The Western India Turf Club Rules to be observed at this meeting.

Three horses from different stables to start in each race or the added money will be withheld.

Further information may be obtained on application to

P. A. R. OLDFIELD,
Honorary Secretary, Bombay Hunt Sky Races.

ADDRESS TO LADY MAYO BY THE MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following address to the widow of our late Viceroy was adopted at a general meeting of the members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening last:

TO HER EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE COUNTESS OF MAYO.

MADAM,—As inhabitants of the capital of the Presidency of Madras, we, the members of the Madras Chamber of Commers, venture to offer your ladyship the expression of our heartfelt sorrow, that an event of unparalleled atrocity has deprived you of a cherished husband, and India of a ruler of eminent ability.

That the weight of the grief this terrible catastrophe has occasioned to your ladyship will be lessened by the sympathy of that public in whose service the life of the late Viceroy was sacrificed, we dare not expect; but we may not be wrong in conceiving that it will be alike a source of comfort to his widow to know, and of pride to his children to remember, that all parts of the great Empire over which His Excellency was placed in supreme authority, united in their testimony to his worth as a statesman, and in a tribute of grateful respect for his memory.

That this land for whose best interests he so earnestly exerted himself with so great success, should be doomed to witness his death in the maturity of his usefulness and exprience, is to us a cause of mournful regret; for though this Presidency was afforded on but one occasion the opportunity of welcoming him, it could not but feel admiration for a Viceroy who, by his own thorough and conscientious discharge of duty, inspired all classes with confidence in the policy of the Government that he so zealously administered.—We have, &c.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Chief Commissioner of Ajmere has recommended the reduction of the strength of the police outposts.

MR. WARREN HASTINGS D'OYLY has been appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to officiate as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah.

WE understand that Mr. John Mangles Lowis has been appointed to officiate as Additional Judge of Hooghly, as a temporary arrangement, in consequence of the departure of Mr. S. Wauchope, C.B.

WE see from a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Mr. H. A. Firth, Second Sub-Agent of Immigration in British Guiana, to be Emigration Agent for that colony at Calcutta, vice Mr. W. J. Jeffrey, deceased.

"BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."—We are informed that the advocates of the Madras High Court have, in common with their colleagues of the Bombay High Court, sent in a memorial to the Imperial Legislative Council, proposing certain modifications to the new Evidence Bill now under consideration.—*Madras Times.*

SMALL-POX AT MADRAS.—We regret to learn that this disease is now prevailing in some quarters of Madras, and would urge on heads of families the necessity of seeing that every member of their household is duly protected by vaccination, and of using their influence with servants to induce them to submit themselves and their children to the operation.—*Ibid.*

RELIGIOUS MENDICANTS—Cannot the police do something to put down the religious beggars that go about this place? Many of these gentry go about almost in a state of nudity, with their hair in a frightful mass, and their faces and bodies besmeared with ashes. They certainly are not pleasant objects to look upon, and most certainly they are not useful; for they live upon the community at large. It would be well if they could be made to work.—*Ibid.*

THE THEFT OF COMMISSARIAT RUM AT NUSSEERABAD.—The trial of the three Parsees charged with stealing Commissariat rum at Nusseerabad, has resulted in a conviction—the Commissariat inspector being sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and the members of the firm of Rustomjee and Sons to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

FORMATION OF A RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION AT CALCUTTA.—At a meeting of residents of the Suburbs of Calcutta, held on the 24th ult., the following resolution was agreed to:—"That, with a view to help the local Municipality in carrying out the objects for which it was organized, to keep a vigilant eye on its management and working, and to make representations in the interests of the people, whenever it may be deemed necessary, to constituted authorities, an Association be formed, and that it be called 'The Suburban Ratepayers' Association.'"

MEETINGS TO EXPRESS SORROW AT LORD MAYO'S DEATH.—We much regret that we are altogether unable to afford the space they would require to the numerous reports with which we have been favoured of native meetings held at Meerut, Pertabgurh, Benares, Allahabad, and several other places, to express sorrow at Lord Mayo's death, abhorrence of the crime which caused it, and sympathy with his widow. We fully believe that the feelings which these assemblies are intended to exhibit are genuine and general, and fully as much so among the Mahomedan as among the Hindu population.—*Pioneer.*

DR. CHEVERS and Dr. Payne will, we understand, shortly proceed to Europe on furlough.—*Englishman.*

THE RAEPORE TREASURER.—The defaulting treasurer at Raepore has been arrested, and admits having taken Rs. 18,800 of Government money. He says that the Treasury clerk, a head constable of police, and a peon also had a share in the plunder.—*Ibid.*

A LIBERAL RAJA.—Bulrampore will soon be a-head of any other state in India in the education of the poorer classes, if an order, lately issued by the Maharaja, is faithfully carried out. His Highness is said by a contemporary to have ordered that all paupers who come to him for food and winter clothes are to be taught to read and write, and that the parents of all boys are to be supplied with the necessaries of life whilst their sons are studying.—*Ibid.*

LOOTERS.—In August last some Ahirs from an up-country boat landed at the village of Ghasurea Dauga, in the Nuddea district, and commenced to loot. Headed by one Saddaruddin, the villagers turned out, and resisted the robbers, capturing two and wounding others. On the recommendation of Colonel Pughe and Mr. Cockerell, the Commissioner of the Division, the Bengal Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 50 and a complimentary parwana to Saddaruddin, and rewards of Rs. 10 each and similar parwanas to eleven other villagers.—*Ibid.*

DR. FAYRER.—The steamer to-day takes away for a time from our shores a gentleman who, as a physician, surgeon, and a scientific inquirer, has always occupied the foremost rank. It would be supererogatory to enumerate all the virtues and excellencies of Dr. Fayrer, who, by devotion to his profession, has achieved a success in the recognition of the Queen which we hope is only the forerunner of yet higher honours somewhat commensurate with his vast labours for the advancement of surgery and medicine. Dr. Fayrer Honor[illegible] earned the C. S. I. which he wears, and the result of his [illegible] to the Queen. We trust the with a renewed lease of [illegible] his restoration to India [illegible] robust health.—*Ibid.*

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM CALCUTTA.—The present state of the market is having its effect on cotton. Large supplies are being sent down from the North-Western Provinces to Calcutta, the quantity received since the commencement of the season (November) being more than double that received during the same period last year. But this will not continue, and the supply is likely to fall off comparatively early. The amount carried is assisting the receipts of the East India Railway, the decrease of which caused so much anxiety to the Government during the whole of the last season that special committees were appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal to enquire into the causes of the falling-off. The reports of these committees are now in the hands of the Supreme Government, and probably will be published very soon.—*Friend of India.*

THE Simla Volunteer Rifles are, we understand, to be supplied with long Sniders. It appears that Government have not sufficient of the short Sniders in store. If the members of this corps will handle the new weapon as well as they have the Enfield, they will be a credit to the Volunteer body.—*Delhi Gazette.*

THE POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.—We learn on excellent authority that the Officiating Commissioner of Agra issued a circular to the magistrates subordinate to him regarding the administration of Municipalities, for which he has been, we believe, rather severely rebuked by Government. The Government, in passing censure and cancelling that officer's circular, observe that "Municipalities by law do possess independent powers, and they are expected to exercise the power of self-government, and that the Government has always insisted on their exercising these powers." This public expression of the opinion of Government on such an important matter ought to be taken advantage of forthwith by the several Municipalities in the N. W. P. It is a notorious fact that in some of the Municipalities in the N. W. P. the Commissioners are mere cyphers.—*Ibid.*

THE RAJA OF BENARES.—On the occasion of the general thanksgiving for the recovery from his recent illness of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharajah of Benares distributed to the poor and destitute at Ramnugger, numbering several thousand individuals, corn at about two seers per head, with clothes to such recipients as were thought fit to receive them; he also gave a rupee each to some hundred Sanscrit scholars, all of whom heartily prayed for the continuance of good health to the Prince of Wales. At night His Highness offered thanks at the temple of Bisheshwar, placing lots of sweetmeats and flowers, with some gold-mohurs, before the deity. The temple was also adorned and illuminated by the Maharajah.

MR. ABDOOLA GREEN.—Mrs. Green's suit for a divorce came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Holloway yesterday, Mr. Miller and Mr. Sloan appearing for the petitioner. The witnesses who were in attendance were unable to identify the party who was married at Vellore according to the Mahomedan form as Mr. Green, the petitioner's husband, so, on the suggestion of his Lordship, Mr. Miller applied that the case should be allowed to stand over to enable the petitioner to adduce further evidence upon this point, and his Lordship accordingly granted an adjournment of the case. His Lordship added that he should require petitioner to satisfy him that there was a real and not a sham change of Mr. Green's profession of religion, as it would be monstrous if a party could by a sham proceeding avoid the effects of the commission of the offence of bigamy. Whilst we cordially approve of the learned Judge's remarks, we trust that the petitioner Mrs. Green may be able to secure the divorce she seeks—whatever further proceedings may be the result of the case.—*Madras Athenæum*, March 1.

A SQUABBLE ABOUT THE BURIAL OF COMMANDER ADAMS OF THE DAPHNE.

WHEN H. M. S. Daphne with the dead body of Commander Adams on board arrived in the roads on Monday, the officer in command at once sent ashore for a coffin, and for permission to land and bury the body. The coffin was procured and the necessary permission obtained. Meanwhile, it dawned upon the authorities that it was a very improper thing to allow a vessel with cholera on board to anchor in the port and have free communication with the shore. The officer commanding was therefore informed that he ought to have hoisted the yellow flag and waited for orders, and that he was instructed to proceed at once to sea and there bury his dead. The officer replied that having placed his deceased commander in a coffin for burial on shore (according to his wish) with the permission of the authorities, he could not uncoffin the remains and prepare them for burial at sea. The Government insisted that the body should not come on shore. The commanding officer equally insisted upon taking it on shore, and ultimately the Government gave way on some thing very like an intimation that the body would be sent ashore with or without permission. The body was therefore landed late on Monday night and buried in St. Mary's Cemetery on Tuesday morning. There was no military funeral, but the Governor and some members of his staff attended at the interment.—*Madras Times.*

"Berkely, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to expre's my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

The following has been received from General Brownlow, C.B.:—

CHOUNGOOMA, 22nd February.—The detachment that went to Benkooya's returned yesterday; another party started for the Mowee Klang this morning, accompanied by the officers of the Survey. The results of Captain Lewin's political arrangements have been most satisfactory. The camp has for the last few days been crowded with Howlongs—many of them from distant villages—who have carried on a brisk trade with local produce of all sorts with the conviction, I think, that it is more profitable than fighting with us, and that they have played a wiser part than the Sylhoos, whose accounts of our Enfields and steel-guns seem to have made a deep impression.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO.

THE NATIVE PRINCES, PUNJAB.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Feb. 27.)

THE melancholy news of the assassination of our late illustrious Viceroy was received everywhere with deep sorrow and consternation. As instances of the sympathy felt for him by our native feudatories, we subjoin a copy (translation) of the young Raja of Kapurthala's letter to the Countess of Mayo, and also of his telegram to the Punjab Government. His Highness being at the time in Lucknow sent telegraphic messages to his officers in charge, ordering all the shops of his principal towns to be shut for a week, and all mourning ceremonies to be observed throughout his territory for a month. At his palace a salute of 49 minute-guns was fired in honour of the late Viceroy, the last gun being fired at sunset.

TRANSLATION.

To Her Excellency the Countess of Mayo.

YOUR LADYSHIP,—It is with the deepest concern and sorrow that I find the first occasion of my writing to your Ladyship to be on so mournful a subject as the death of our dearly-beloved, but now highly-lamented, Viceroy, Lord Mayo. The event is the more terrible, as having been caused by a foul and treacherous murder. I lament his death no less for his benevolent intentions for, and wise administration of, our country, than for the paternal affection with which his Lordship always honoured me. Even his very recent civilities and kindness shown to me during his last visit to Lahore in the company of your Ladyship will form an object of grateful and mournful remembrance to me to the end of my life.

The calamity has been great and trying to his friends and to the whole of India, and we have no consolation left, except in the belief that the Almighty disposer of events had so willed it, and His supreme will we must obey.

With my deep condolence and sympathy to your Ladyship and other relations of our late revered Viceroy, I remain, &c. &c.,

(Sd.) KHURK SINGH.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

From Raja of Kapurthala, Lucknow, to the Hon. R. H Davies, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, Umballa.

With inexpressible grief, I have just learnt of the horrible assassination of our dearly-beloved and benevolent, but now highly-lamented, Viceroy, Lord Mayo, for which most terrible event I have to communicate my sincerest condolence and sympathy to the Government, and especially to Lady Mayo.

The Puttialla Rajah was equally ready with assurances of sympathy and sorrow, and regret as for a personal friend. We are not yet in possession of the text, but hope shortly to publish it. None have deserved more regard from their own subjects or those of the paramount Power than this true-hearted Prince.

On receipt of the same despatches, His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere, who for more than two years enjoyed the friendship and signal confidence of the late Viceroy, instantly closed Durbar, and ordered the treasury and all courts of civil justice to be closed. His Highness and Court at once assumed mourning, to be continued till such time as the period prescribed at Fort William shall expire.

It is the more important to note the loyalty of our feudatories, seeing that Government has of late shown by the precautions taken to guard courts and district officials that it is in need of more sympathy and loyalty than it believes to exist at present in the country.

THANKSGIVING DAY AT CALCUTTA.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE understand that the thanksgiving day was observed in the northern part of the town in right loyal spirit. There was a large gathering of Hindoo gentlemen at the Baugh Bazaar Ghaut, where the *Gunga* was worshipped, and offerings were presented to the goddess for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Hymns in Bengalee, composed for the occasion, were also sung, for which, however, we are sorry we can make no room. The procession then, preceded by native music, visited other places of worship in that part of the town, and after going through the same ceremonies as at the ghaut, broke up at about 1 o'clock P.M. Our informant says that up to that late hour, the Baboos had religiously abstained from all kind of food and drink—a fact which, we admit, is not wanting in significance.

The members of the Parsee community of Calcutta assembled on Tuesday at the fire temple of Rustomjee Cawasjee, Esq., and offered up special prayers of thanksgiving for the recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A subscription list was then circulated among those present, at the instance of Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, and about Rs. 1,200 was subscribed in aid of the suffering Zoroastrians, who had arrived at Bombay from Persia.

MR. MAYNE vs. THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

ON Thursday morning Mr. Mayne appeared before Mr. Justice Holloway on the original side of the Madras High Court and made an application for a writ of mandamus against the Government of Madras to show cause why the Government did not summon Mr. Mayne as a member of the Legislative Council to its meetings. Mr. Mayne submitted that his resignation of the Advocate-Generalship and Secretary to the Legislative Council did not touch his right as member, the statute of Parliament allowing a period of two years of service to each member after his nomination. Mr. Justice Holloway remarked that he was sorry that notice of this motion had not been given him a day before, as he would have got the opinion of his brother judges on so important a subject. As, however, it had now come before him he was prepared to dispose of it by granting the rule. Rule *nisi* granted, returnable in fifteen days.

ON Friday morning, on his Lordship taking his seat, on the Original Side of the High Court, Mr. Justice Holloway, addressing Mr. Mayne with reference to the application that was made yesterday by the latter for a rule *nisi* calling on Government to shew cause why a writ of mandamus should not issue commanding them to summon him as a member of the Legislative Council to its meetings, observed that he had looked at the affidavit upon which the application was based, and found that it did not fulfil the essential requisites under the provisions of the Act, which specified the form of affidavits. In the first place, the affidavit ought to have set out a demand to perform a particular office and a refusal to be allowed to do the same. Mr. Mayne's affidavit did not contain any such express demand and refusal.

Mr. Mayne contended that Mr. Hudleston's letter to him was sufficient to show that there had been a demand and refusal. His Lordship did not consider this a sufficient demand and refusal.

Mr. Justice Holloway said that another point to which he wished to call Mr. Mayne's attention in reference to the affidavit was that the affidavit ought to have set out that there was no other specific legal remedy.

Mr. Mayne replied that he was not aware that it was necessary that the affidavit should set out that there was no other legal remedy.

Mr. Justice Holloway remarked that he had looked at the authorities bearing on the point, and found that it was necessary that the affidavit should set out clearly that there was no other legal remedy.

Mr. Mayne said that with regard to the express demand and refusal it could be remedied by his making an express demand to Mr. Hudleston and getting an express refusal

His Lordship suggested that, as the affidavit did not fulfil the essential requisites of the Act, the application should be dropped for the present, and be renewed at some other time. Mr. Mayne agreed to this. It was further suggested by his Lordship that as the motion was likely to give rise to the discussion of some nice questions of law, the application should be renewed upon a notice.

Mr. Mayne agreed to let the application drop for the present, and promised to renew the application.—*Madras Times.*

TWO OFFICERS COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

A CORRESPONDENT in Rajpootana informs us that on the 24th instant, Colonel Bushe, Commanding H. M.'s 59th Regiment, and Captain Rudd, of the same corps, were committed to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions to be held at Allahabad; the latter under sections 352 and 452 of the Indian Penal Code, for assault and criminal house-trespass, and the former for aiding and abetting. It appears that Captain Rudd, under the orders of Bridgadier-General Sealy, on the 12th and 13th instant, and under instructions from his commanding officer, took an armed and an unarmed party of soldiers and forcibly ejected Mr. Newman, the head accountant of the Controller's office, his wife and family, together with a married couple who were his guests at the time. The preliminary investigation was most ably and patiently conducted, we are told, by Captain H. M. Repton, the Deputy Commissioner of Ajmere, who deemed it advisable that this conflict between the civil and military authorities should be decided at a distance from the scene of the dispute, and by some higher Court than his own.

LORD LAWRENCE.

AT the meeting of the London School Board on Wednesday, Feb. 9, Lord Lawrence left the chair while a letter was read, in which his lordship resigned the chairmanship of the Board, as well as his seat for the division of Chelsea, on the ground that failing health required a prolonged residence in a milder climate. A deputation was appointed to wait upon his lordship urging him to retain his seat, and when the deputation returned to the council chamber, and Lord Lawrence again took the chair, the board received with hearty cheers the announcement that his lordship had consented to withdraw his resignation for the present and until he had tried the effect of rest and change of air.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In describing its great efficacy in Consumption, Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE fourth session of the eighth Parliament of Queen Victoria was opened by Royal Commission with the usual formalities on Tuesday the 6th ultimo. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount Sydney, and Viscount Halifax. The following Royal Message was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by your re-assembling for the discharge of your momentous duties to renew the expression of my thankfulness to the Almighty for the deliverance of my dear son the Prince of Wales from the most imminent danger, and of my lively recollection of the profound and universal sympathy shown by my loyal people during the period of anxiety and trial.

"I purpose that on Tuesday, the 27th instant, conformably to the good and becoming usage of former days, the blessing thus received shall be acknowledged on behalf of the nation by a thanksgiving in the metropolitan cathedral. At this celebration it is my desire and hope to be present.

"Directions have been given to provide the necessary accommodation for the members of the two Houses of Parliament.

"The assurances of friendship which I receive from foreign Powers continue to be in all respects satisfactory. I need hardly assure you that my endeavours will at all times be steadily directed to the maintenance of these friendly relations.

"The slave trade, and practices scarcely to be distinguished from slave trading, still pursued in more than one quarter of the world, continue to attract the attention of my government. In the South Sea Islands, the name of the British Empire is even now dishonoured by the connection of some of my subjects with these nefarious practices; and in one of them the murder of an exemplary prelate has cast fresh light upon some of their baleful consequences. A bill will be presented to you, for the purpose of facilitating the trial of offences of this class in Australasia; and endeavours will be made to increase, in other forms, the means of counteraction.

"Various communications have passed between my Government and the Government of France on the subject of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1860. From a divergence in the views respectively entertained in relation to the value of protective laws, this correspondence has not brought about any agreement to modify that important convention. On both sides, however, there has been uniformly declared an earnest desire that nothing shall occur to impair the cordiality which has long prevailed between the two nations.

"Papers relating to these subjects will be laid before you.

"The arbitrators appointed, pursuant to the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of amicably settling certain claims, known as the Alabama claims, have held their first meeting at Geneva.

"Cases have been laid before the arbitrators on behalf of each party to the treaty. In the case so submitted on behalf of the United States large claims have been included, which are understood on my part not to be within the province of the arbitrators. On this subject I have caused a friendly communication to be made to the Government of the United States.

"The Emperor of Germany has undertaken to arbitrate on the San Juan Water Boundary; and the cases of the two governments have been presented to his Imperial Majesty.

"The Commission at Washington has been appointed, and is in session. The provisions of the treaty which require the consent of the Parliament of Canada await its assembling.

"Turning to domestic affairs, I have to apprise you that, with very few exceptions, Ireland has been free from serious crime, trade in that part of the United Kingdom is active, and the advance of agricultural industry is remarkable.

"I am able also to congratulate you, so far as present experience allows a judgment to be passed, upon the perceptible diminution of the number both of the graver crimes and of habitual criminals in Great Britain.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The principal estimates for the coming year have been prepared. They will at once be laid before you; and I trust that you will find them suitable to the circumstances of the country.

"The state of the revenue affords favourable indications of the demand for employment, and the general condition of the people: indications which are corporated by a decline of pauperism not inconsiderable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—Your attention will be invited to several measures of acknowledged national interest. Among these there will be bills for the improvement of public education in Scotland, for the regulation of mines, for the amendment of what is known as the licensing system, and in relation to the superior courts of justice and appeal.

"In particular, a bill, having for its main object the establishment of secret voting, together with a measure relating to corrupt practices at parliamentary elections, will be immediately presented to you.

"Several measures of administrative improvement for Ireland will be laid before you.

"There will likewise be laid before you legislative provisions founded on the Report of the Sanitary Commission.

"You, my lords and gentlemen, will, I am confident, again apply your well-known assiduity to that work of legislation which, from the increasing exigencies of modern society, still seems to grow upon your hands. And I shall continue to rely, under Divine Providence, alike on the loyalty of my people, and on your energy and wisdom, to sustain the constant efforts of the Crown to discharge the duties, to uphold the rights, and to defend the honour of the Empire."

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE [illegible] are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

JAMES McCABE.
32, Cornhill, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS.—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

CAUTION.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR
THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.
Particulars on application.

Now Ready,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.

List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—
Bombay............Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona..............Treacher & Co.; D S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta............Wyman & Co.
Allahabad.........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.........D. Robertson & Co.
London............G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are:—*.

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/8d.	do.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
,, demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 28th February 1872.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY. | CALCUTTA.
KURRACHEE. | MADRAS.
LAHORE. | AGRA.
HONGKONG. | SHANGHAI.
EDINBURGH.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—

At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realized.

Every other description of Banking business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, (Limited), or order.

Hours of business—10 to 3; Saturday—10 to 1.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Bombay, 13th October 1871. Officiating Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PRICE, 2,400 RUPEES—The property of an Officer leaving Bombay, a NEARLY NEW ROOMY CARRIAGE, by THRUPP and MABERLY, with pair of fine, well-paced AUSTRALIAN HORSES, HARNESS, complete, and also nearly new,—the whole forming a handsome turn-out. Apply COL. SMITH, R.A., Colaba.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	
Lever's Bramleys of Bishops' Folly	3	4
Transactions of Social Science Association at Leeds, 1871	7	8
Six Months Hence	3	4
Carlyle's Hero Worship, cheap edn.	1	4
Campin on Iron Bridges, Girders, &c.	2	0
Aitkin's Practice of Medicine, new edn. 2 vols.	23	12
Simpson on Women	11	4
Burke's Peerage, 1872	23	12
Lodge's Peerage, 1872	20	0
Debrett's Peerage, 1872	11	4
Wilkie Collins's Man and Wife	3	4
Doré's London, parts 1 and 2 ...each	3	4
Middlemarch, by George Eliot, parts 1 and 2 ...each	3	4
Neimeyer's Treatment of Cholera	1	8
Burton's Zanzibar, 2 vols.	17	8
Kingsley's Old Margaret	3	12
Stephen's St. Chrysostom	9	8
Godfrey on [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hart's Annual Army List, 1872	13	4
Yonge's Three Centuries of English Literature	4	12
Zerah Colburn's Locomotive Engineering, 2 vols.	33	0
Mrs. Brown on the Tichborne Case	0	10
The Queer Things of the Service	1	8
Campbell's Poetical Works, edited by Rossetti	2	4
The Chameleon, No. 1	3	0
Via Dolorosa, by Dr. Macdowell, author of "Parisiana"	4	0
Indian Army and Civil Service List, 1872	3	12
Mayne Reid's Finger of Fate, 2 vols.	13	4
Text Books of Science—Theory of Heat	2	4
—— Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration	2	4
Flowers and Gardens:—Notes on Plant Beauty	3	4
Newman's Oxford University Sermons	3	12
Schellen on Spectrum Analysis. Numerous woodcuts and colored plates	17	8
Shelley's Poetical Works. Cheap edition	1	8
Aveling's Carpentry and Joinery	1	8
Deschanel's Natural Philosophy. Pt. 3	3	0
Staveley on Outpost Duty	1	0
The Book of Parliamentary Anecdote	3	4
The Switzers by Hepworth Dixon	9	8
Maine's Village Communities	5	12
Braithwaite's Commentary on Midwifery, July to Dec. 1871	1	4
Davidson on Gothic Stonework	2	0
Malleson's Recreations of an Indian Official	7	12
Colman's Broad Grins, and other humorous works, now first collected	4	12
Wright's History of Caricature and Grotesque in Literature and Art, illustrated by F. W. Fairholt	13	4
Story of Gautama Buddha, an Epic, by R. Phillips	3	12
Hogarth's Five Days' Peregrination by Land and Water, 1732, illustrated	3	12
Ancient Classics for English Readers—Pliny's Letters	1	8
The Fool's Paradise (nonsensical colored pictures)	4	12
Hogarth's Works, reproduced from the original engravings in permanent Photographs, 2 vols. folio	66	0
Tennyson's Poetical Works, new Library edition, in 5 volumes, vol. I.	6	12
Leland's Poems	2	4
Larwood's story of the London Parks, 2 vols., numerous illustrations	10	0
Michelet's Nature, translated, 20) engravings	7	12
Baring Gould's Sketches of Old Testament Characters	10	0
Roscoe's Elementary Chemistry	3	0
Robert Browning's Prince Hohenstein	3	4
Advice to Parties about to Marry; by author of "Puniana"	2	4
Burn's Self-Aid Cyclopædia	6	12
The Magician's Own Book	3	0
The Merry Circle, by author of "Art of Amusing"	3	0
Longfellow's Divine Tragedy	3	4
What are the Stars?	3	4
Letters from India, by Hon. Emily Eden, 2 vols	13	4
At Home with the Patagonians, by Lieutenant G. C. Musters, R.N.	10	0
Leisure Hour. Volume 1871	4	8
Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry. New edition	2	4
Sage Stuffing for Green Goslings, by Hon. Hugh Rowley	3	4
The Mountain, from the French of Michelet, 54 illustrations.	6	12
Owen's Debateable Land between the Two Worlds	5	12
Wheeler on the Choice of a Dwelling	4	12
Muir's Sanskrit Texts, 2 vols.	13	4
Mother Goose's Melodies for Children	4	12
Flammarion—L'Atmosphere, description des grands Phenomenes de la Nature, 18 chromolithographs and 228 wood engravings	17	8
Shaw's Travels in High Tartary, Yarkand and Kashgar	10	0
Eastlake's History of the Gothic Revival	20	0
Worster's Alpine Plants, colored plates, with descriptions.	15	12
Christmas Carols, new and old, Music and Words, by Bromley and Stanier	4	12
Nassau Senior's Journals in France and Italy, 1848 to 1852.	15	0
Tara's Practical Geometry for Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, and Mechanic, 164 engravings	7	12
Sketches and Stories of Life in Italy, by an Italian Countess	2	4
Rays from the East, illustrations of the Scriptures from Eastern manners and customs, &c.	3	12
Dollinger's Fables respecting the Popes of the Middle Ages.	8	12
Keat's Specimens of English Literature, *Clarendon Press series*	4	12
British Heroes and Worthies, portraits	3	12
Homo versus Darwin, an Examination of his "Descent of Man"	1	4
Bickersteth's Yesterday, To-day and For Ever, photographic illustrations, smooth morocco	13	1
Rome: Description et Souvenirs, par F. Wey, 346 wood engravings, and plan of Rome, 4to	32	0
Solicitor's Diary, 1872	3	4
Gatty's Mother's Book of Poetry	4	12
Shipley's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms	11	4
Markby's Elements of Law, considered with reference to the Principles of General Jurisprudence	4	0
Book of German Songs, from 16th to 19th century	3	4
The Cities of the Nations Fell, by Dr. Cumming	3	12
Nobody's Fortune, by Edmund Yates, 3 v ls	20	0
Hannah, by author of John Halifax, 2 vols.	13	0
Cullen on the Turbine	7	12
Blue Book Report on East Indian Finance	5	0
Thudichum's Origin, Nature, and Varieties of Wine, 8vo.	15	12
Rev. J. G. Woods' Insects at Home, a Popular Account of British Insects. 200 engravings, 8vo. cloth	13	4
Higher Law, by author of "Pilgrim and Shrine," new edition	4	12
The Ministry of Nature, by Rev. H. Macmillan	3	12
The Royal Institution, its Founder and first Professors, by Bence Jones	7	12
Russell Reynolds' Clinical uses of Electricity	2	4
Punch. New edition, 1840-1	10	0
Spirit of Praise—Hymns, Old and New. Illustrated	4	12
Sir Jas. Simpson on Anæsthesia	8	12
Curiosities of Entomology, coloured plates	3	4
Regulations for Training of Troops for Field Service	1	4
Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals	7	8
Balfour Stewart on Heat	4	12
Power's Hand-book about Books	5	8
Earle's Philology of the English Tongue	4	0
Lord's Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life	28	4

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1284

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
Charles George Barnett, Esq., (Barnett, Hoare, Hanbury, and Lloyd.)
George Henry Barnett, Esq., Glympton Park.
James Fletcher, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
William Gladstone, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq., (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Curtis Miranda Lamson, Bart.
Sampson Lucas, Esq., (Lucas, Michells & Co.)
Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (Member of the Indian Council.)
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England.)
Joseph Mayer Montefiore, (Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.)
Sir Anthony De Rothschild, Bart., New Court.
Baron Lionel Nathan De Rothschild, M.P.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M.P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle Claims.

Annual premium payable during the whole of Life to secure Rs. 1,000 at death—

Age next Birth-day.	Civil.		Military.		Age next Birth-day.	Civil.		Military.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	31	10	36	10	40	45	0	50	0
25	34	2	39	2	45	50	0	55	0
30	37	2	42	2	50	57	6	62	6
35	40	8	45	8	55	69	0	74	0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

ALL FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

Capital Rs. 5,00,000 (purposely kept at this sum to leave a large surplus to Policyholders) with Power to Increase.

ASSURANCES AT THE LOWEST SAFE RATES.

A return of 10 per cent. of the Premium is *guaranteed* after the 3rd year to those assured on the "With Profit" Scale, with prospect of a quinquennial bonus.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
PUNCTUAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
HEAD OFFICE—MEERUT.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq.,
VICE-PRESIDENT INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

BOMBAY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. V. REID, Esq. (Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.), Merchant.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.
W. MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.), Merchant.

MEDICAL ADVISER.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Surgeon, European General Hospital.
POLICY-HOLDERS' AUDITOR.
G. R. WILSON, Esq., Public Accountant.
BANKERS.
THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. MANISTY AND FLETCHER.
SECRETARY.
D. McL. SLATER, Esq., Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.

THE VALUE OF THE COMPANY'S POLICIES, AS FAMILY PROVISION OR BUSINESS SECURITY, BY THE NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS WHICH CAN BE REALIZED AT ANY TIME, IS UNIMPEACHABLE.

Forms of Proposal for Assurances may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Offices or Agencies.

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.
BRANCH OFFICE, 4 Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON.
BANKERS—The Bank of Scotland, Lothbury, E.C.

EDINBURGH.
AGENT—James Haswell, Esq., W.S., 7, St. Andrew's Square

N.B.—The COMPANY is now empowered by the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited—Head Office, MEERUT—to receive Applications from, and issue Forms of Proposal to, those requiring Guarantee Bonds; and to take up such risks as those formerly borne by the EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to

D. McL. SLATER, Secretary.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND ST., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALL OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &C.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINERS A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLES, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden.

VISITORS ARRIVING BY TRAIN SHOULD BOOK FOR
BYCULLA STATION,
and NOT for BOREE BUNDER.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SODA-WATER and all other Aërated Beverages, continue to pay the greatest attention to this branch of their industry. The preference shown for their Waters in all parts of the Presidency, notwithstanding heavy transit charges and local competition, proves their undoubted superiority, and rewards D. S. K. & Co. for their unwearied efforts to maintain it.

SODA-WATER	Per Dozen—	12	Annas.
AERATED WATER (Eau Gazeuse)	,,	12	,,
LEMONADE	,,	1	Rupee.
TONIC WATER	,,	1	,,
GINGERADE	,,	1	,,
LITHIA WATER	,,	1½	,,
POTASH WATER	,,	1	,,
BOTTLES, charged in addition	,,	4	,,

Acidulated Mineral Waters prepared in great variety.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

ECONOMY IN THE TABLE.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET, Qts. Rs. 9, Pts. Rs. 5 dozen.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE, Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

CLARET CUP made with the above has been subjected to the keenest criticism, and is now allowed to surpass any that can be prepared with crude spices. As a cheap table beverage, wholesome, and equally grateful at all Seasons, it is equalled by nothing else.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST RECEIVED, 54 AUSTRALIAN HORSES, comprising some thorough-bred Chargers, serviceable Hacks, and a few well-matched Pairs.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.
Bombay, 2nd March 1872.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
In Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. MENIST, of Amsterdam and London.

Soldier Watches, Keyless	Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions	20 to 150
Gold do. do. do.	60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from	5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from	10 to 300

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—SIMLA.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addresses. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine, Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, LEADENHALL STREET, } LONDON.
23, REGENT STREET, }
10, NORTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
OILMAN STORES.

TEA.

SOUCHONG, Extra Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, at Rs. 10-8 per box.

SOUCHONG, Fine, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 8-8 per box.

FINEST FLOWERY PEKOE, in 1 lb. Cannisters Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY PEKOE, Superior Quality, in Boxes of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 12 per box.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

CIGARS	No. 1,	in Boxes of	250
CHEROOTS	No. 2	ditto	500
CIGARS	No. 2	ditto	500

FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE, Natural leaf	Rs. 3	8	per lb.
GOLD LEAF, Honey Dew	2	8	,,
Do. Aromatic, flvr	2	4	,,
CAVENDISH	1	8	,,
HONEY DEW	1	8	,,

A very considerable discount allowed by taking a Box of 19 and 20 lbs.

JUST LANDED A FRESH STOCK OF
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

THOMPSON'S	Prime.
DAWSON'S	
MADURA	No. 1.
Do.	No. 2.
NOBLE'S	Prime.

PONDICHERRYS.

INDIANAS, in Boxes of 250, per 1,000	Rs. 24
LONG COMMONS do. do	20

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG.
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

J. AND E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their Goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES [illegible]AICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.